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## Council of Agriculture Convenes

Position on tariff re-iterated—Mr. Darby instructed to continue attendance at tariff board meetings—Hog and poultry grading discussed

**R**EAFFIRMATION of its consistent stand in opposition to the system of protective tariffs; a request that the verbatim report of the tariff hearings be printed and published; a decision to have Mr. Darby continue to represent the council and the farmers generally at tariff board hearings and a strong stand in the interests of the producers on the matters of poultry and hog grading were some of the more important questions dealt with at the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture held in Winnipeg on November 8 and 9.

The report of the secretary, John W. Ward, referred at some length to the freight rates decision and called attention to the fact that the council's activity in this connection goes back as far at least as the parliamentary session of 1922, when a delegation was sent to Ottawa which appeared before a special freight rates committee of the House of Commons and which successfully urged the reinstatement of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. Since that time the council had passed numerous resolutions, sent delegations to the government and had been represented before the Board of Railway Commissioners on several occasions. These activities of the council, along with the public opinion which they have aroused among the rural people, had had considerable influence both with parliament in its legislation and on the Board of Railway Commissioners in forming its judgments.

The Council, said the report, was endeavoring to co-operate with livestock organizations in opposing the cancellation of all free or reduced transportation for attendants in charge of livestock shipments. A letter recently received from the Board of Railway Commissioners stated that this matter was not yet in shape for a public hearing and that it would not therefore be placed on the agenda of the western sittings of the board held this fall.

At a previous meeting of the council a resolution was passed instructing the executive to prepare a case in favor of reducing the car load minimum for sheep from 16,000 to 12,000 pounds, and for mixed car loads of sheep and hogs to 14,000 pounds. Negotiations with representatives of railways had not been satisfactory and it had been stated that although the minimum weight for car loads of sheep was lower in the United States than in Canada, the freight rate was much higher. John Strachan, agricultural agent of the Canadian National, had expressed the opinion that if the question were taken to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the reduction in the minimum might be followed by a request from the railways for a higher rate.

### Board of Railway Commissioners

Mr. Ward also reported that he had circularized all the members of the government on the question of enlarging the Board of Railway Commissioners to seven members, three of whom should be from Western Canada. Later in the session a resolution was passed requesting the appointment of a representative of western agriculture to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Commissioner Boyce. The question of a reduced freight rate on feed oats from the other provinces to Manitoba had been met in a letter from the chairman of the Canadian Freight Association, western lines, with the statement that the present rate on oats provided a very low earning power per car and that the very serious reduction in the rates on grain from prairie points to the lake head and Vancouver would have a material bearing on the railway revenues in future.

Correspondence was referred to in which the advisory board of Farmers Institutes of British Columbia had stated that the question of affiliation with the council had been raised in the last annual conference in that body. Full information as to the obligations incurred had been furnished the advisory board and the matter will be

taken up at the conference of the British Columbia farmers, which takes place December 1 at Victoria.

### Tariff Board Hearings

A. E. Darby, director of the economic research department of the council, made a report on his work since the last meeting in April. Following the instructions received he had spent most of his time in representing the interests of the council and the farmers generally before the tariff board. In all 88 submissions had been referred to the board by the Minister of Finance. Of these, 48 involved a removal or downward revision of the tariff, 34 asked for increases of duties and six involved reduction of taxes or classification for customs purposes. When the applications showed some sign of falling off the council could then usefully begin to apply for reductions. Meantime ample opportunity was being afforded by the applications coming from commercial interests for the exposure of the injury to consumers and primary producers inflicted by the protective system. Reference was then made to particular cases that had been brought before the tariff board and which have been reported from time to time in The Guide. The forthcoming and future budgets might contain evidence of the value of the work of the board. The greatest effects would doubtless be apparent in the projection of tariff questions into the political arena and in the material provided in the verbatim reports of the hearings for the use of members of parliament. The council and those who had by special subscription assisted it should, in Mr. Darby's opinion, regard the presence of their special representative at as many as possible of the board's sittings as a vital element in the attainment of the objects for which the board exists and as absolutely essential to the preservation of the commercial and social interests with which the council itself is concerned.

Mr. Darby also referred to the Australian trade treaty, in which the general tariff on raisins had been raised to three cents a pound, while free admission was granted to Australian raisins and currants in exchange for tariff concessions on paper, automobiles and some other goods. As a result, he believed, the price of raisins after allowing for profits, had been increased to the consumer by about 5 cents per pound and the consumers had paid over a million dollars in enhanced raisin prices to secure wider markets for Canadian manufacturers in Australia. Figures were quoted to the effect that in the fiscal year 1927 imports from Australia had been 824,691 pounds, while imports from the United States had been 35,768,110 pounds, so that the treaty had failed to encourage to any extent the consumption of Australian raisins in Canada.

### Australian Butter

Reference was also made by Mr. Darby to the effect of the treaty on Australian butter which had been given a preferential rate by Canada of one cent per pound. The Paterson scheme of bonusing exports of butter from Australia was introduced on January 1, 1926. Following this the Dominion government had imposed the dumping duty of four cents per pound. The proposal was being made to increase the general tariff on butter to seven cents per pound, with a preference of three cents per pound on the Australian product. This was a demand by the dairying interests of Canada for protection. If acceded to it would weaken the position of the farmers in advocating lower tariffs. The tendency for farmers to seek tariff protection at the expense of the consumers generally (including farmers who do not happen to produce the particular commodity protected) was developing to a degree which must seriously weaken their case against increased protection for manufacturers. The recent application of dumping duties to imports of fruit and vegetables, poultry and eggs was directly at variance with the avowed policy of

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the council on the tariff and was rapidly bringing about a state of affairs in which the major interest of agriculture in tariff reduction would be sacrificed to the minor interests which are invoking the protection of the dumping clause. This danger, said Mr. Darby, merited consideration by the council. At Mr. Darby's suggestion a resolution was passed asking that the minister of finance have printed and made public the verbatim reports of all the hearings of the tariff board. These contain valuable information on tariff matters.

### Stand on Tariff Reiterated

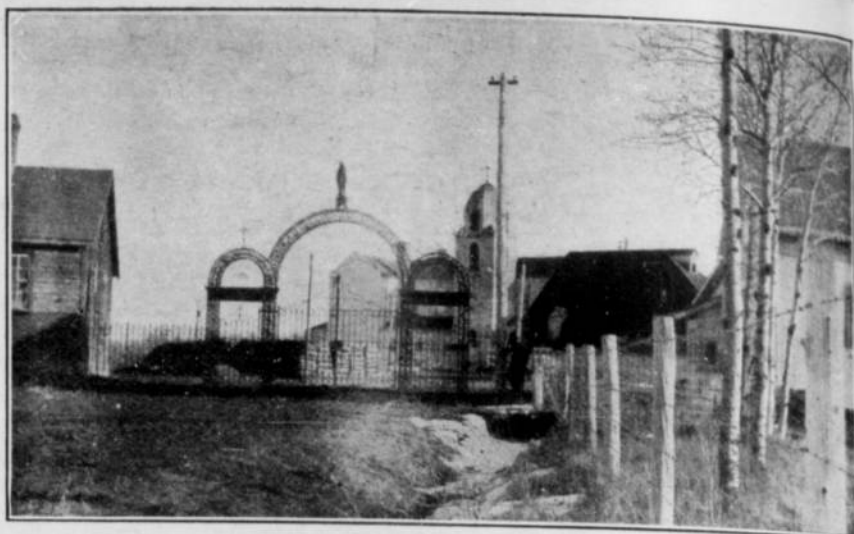
Later in the session the following resolution was passed: "That this council reaffirm its opposition expressed in numerous previous resolutions to the system of tariff protection and reiterates its demand for immediate reduction of import duties on the implements of production and the necessities of life with the object of removing the burden on primary production and reducing the cost of living and that the council urges the Dominion parliament to limit the operation of the dumping clauses to the purpose originally contemplated, namely, the prevention of unfair competition of foreign products on the Canadian market due to their sale of prices below their fair market value in the country of origin."

### Hog Grading

F. J. Collyer and W. A. Amos, the council's representatives at the joint swine committee, reported that they had attended a meeting of the committee held in August to consider the revision of the regulations covering hog grading which had been made necessary by changes in market conditions due to the reduction in the British demand, and the movement of live hogs to the United States. One of the new regulations calls for local grading by the drover or shipper, or in lieu of this the specific marking of hogs in each farmer's lot, the shippers manifest to show the name of the farmer, the number of hogs and their marks. This and other regulations would apply, according to a recent statement made public by Mr. Motherwell to Eastern Canada only for the present and they will not come into effect in the western provinces until a date to be fixed later by the minister of agriculture, subsequent to January 31, 1928. The report of Mr. Collyer and Mr. Amos was received and they were further instructed with regard to bringing the views of the council before the other members of the joint swine committee and the federal department of agriculture.

The subject of grades for dressed poultry was brought before the council by the report of the special committee appointed at the last meeting to go into the matter. After a thorough discussion the following resolution was adopted:

"That the Canadian Council of Agriculture regards the definition of grades of dressed poultry adopted at the conference called by the Dominion Department of Agriculture last winter and their application only to interprovincial shipments in ear load lots and to export shipments, as highly injurious to the interests of the producers and recommends that the provincial associations take the matter into consideration at



A bit of Quebec in Manitoba  
The gateway of the Trappist monastery at St. Norbert, Manitoba.

their annual conventions, together with the desirability of extending the grading system to all poultry bought and sold, whether on the domestic market or for export.

"That this resolution on poultry grading be forwarded to the federal minister of agriculture with an urgent request that action by the department be deferred until the provincial organizations have had an opportunity to discuss the matter."

A request was read from C. E. Hope, Fort Langley, B.C., regarding the discrimination shown by the freight rates schedules on feed grains used for feeding poultry and stock at the coast. Mr. Hope explained that the domestic rates applying to this feed were much in excess of the freight rate on export grain. Corn, he said, was being imported from Argentina. Mr. Ward had secured the information that the tariff of 12 cents per bushel applied to wheat imported from the Argentine. It was felt by the council that the best method of securing a reduction in the domestic freight rate on grains over the mountains would be to have the tariff taken off Argentine wheat and requested the secretary to advise Mr. Hope to bring the matter before the tariff board and to furnish him with all information obtainable in support of his case.

The question of the finances of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was thoroughly discussed and a resolution was passed instructing the secretary to write to the secretaries of the provincial associations placing the financial position of the council before them.

Delegates were present representing the United Farmers of Ontario, United Farmers of Manitoba, United Farmers of Alberta, United Grain Growers and The Grain Growers' Guide.

### A Profitable Invention

Every day we make use of an endless number of labor-saving devices and conveniences without giving a thought to the fact that each one is the product of some person's ingenuity, and that from the manufacture of some of them people have made vast fortunes. Take for instance the paper shopping bag which has only to be used once to carry the dozen and one small parcels col-

lected while shopping to be thoroughly appreciated. In a recent issue of the Scientific American there is an account of how Walter Henry Deubener, the inventor, developed from a paper bag, a piece of string and an idea, a business that is nation-wide, and has even reached out into many other countries of the world.

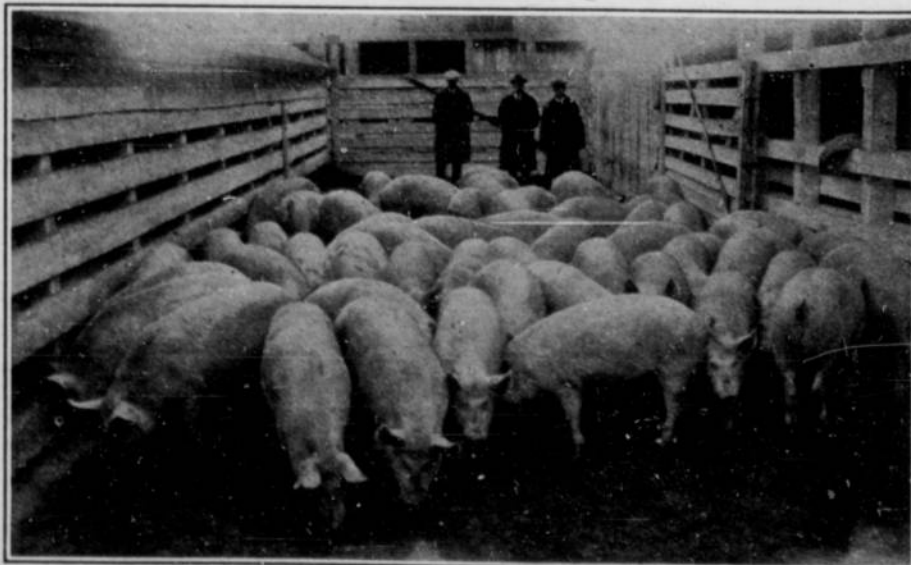
Mr. Deubener was a grocer. In 1916 he and his wife ran a cash and carry store on the balcony of a ten-cent store in St. Paul, Minn. They were ambitious to extend their business and tried in every way to get their customers to buy more goods. Frequently they would have a customer say to them "Yes, I need some of that, but I can't carry any more." For months and months they tried to find a solution for the problem. A wrapping counter was installed where several articles were wrapped in one parcel, tied with string and a wooden handle attached, but this method proved too expensive and the parcels were awkward. Then they tried selling market baskets, but people did not like carrying them.

### An Inspirational Flash

"One night" Mr. Deubener says, "the solution came to me. Mentally I took a paper bag and punched two holes in each side near the top and two near the bottom. Then I passed a strong double cord through the holes and around under the bottom and extended it upward to form handles at the top." The first thing next morning when they reached the store they made one, filled it with canned goods—about 50 pounds—and carried it around the store. It didn't tear, because the cords supported the weight, in fact it worked like a charm, and they immediately realized that their problem was solved.

In order to protect the new idea, their first step was to see a patent attorney and make application to have the idea patented. Then they bought 25 ordinary one-pound bags and a ball of string, cut the string into nine-foot lengths, punched holes in the bags and threaded the string through. To make them look more attractive they pasted colored pictures cut from magazines on the side of each bag. This 25 Mr. Deubener took to the manager of the 10-cent store where they rented a space and asked him to sell them at 10 cents each. In half an hour they were all gone. Next, two women were hired and set to work making up the bags. 150 were made and these were picked up as soon as they were placed on sale.

Mr. Deubener then went to the head buyer of the store who gave him an order for bags to be sold in all his stores. From then on the problem was to manufacture bags fast enough to meet the demand. Mr. Deubener gave up being a grocer and became a manufacturer. Gradually the plant was extended, special machinery for making the bags was installed as well as machinery for printing and other devices for speeding up production. Pictures are no longer cut from magazines to decorate the bags, but beautiful lithographs are bought at the rate of 10,000,000 a year. In 1926, 29 ear loads of paper were used in making the bags, and string, instead of being bought in one-pound ball, is now bought by the ear load, ready-cut. In all over 50,000,000 Deubener shopping bags have been produced and sold.



The prize winning car load of pigs sent to the provincial Boys' and Girls' club competitions, by the youngsters of Roland, Manitoba. See report on page 12.



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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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## Twenty-one Years of Progress

*How a farmers' company with 35,000 shareholders has stood the test of time*

By FREDERICK ALLISON



John Kennedy

To whose energy and driving force the beginning of the company was mainly due.

Hon. T. A. Crerar

President of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and United Grain Growers for 20 years.

**Arose as a Protest**

The primary cause of the discontent was what was then known as the "elevator monopoly." That "monopoly" had been created by the railways, probably with the best intention in the world, and without at all foreseeing the consequences. Where an elevator was built the railways would not ship grain, except through the elevator.

The result was inevitable. Under such conditions, deprived of competition in the handling of their grain, farmers felt that the elevator owners were abusing their powers. Their complaints reached the ear of parliament, and in 1900, a Grain Commission, appointed by the government, found them to be justified. They reported that under such conditions the elevator owners had had it in their power to depress prices below what farmers should realize for their grain and that, in many cases, excessive dockage had been taken on grain. The discontent which existed, they said, was the inevitable result of the conditions under which farmers had been laboring as to the marketing of their grain.

As a result, the Manitoba Grain Act was passed. Government regulation of the grain business was established, and the railways were compelled to supply both loading platforms and cars for farmers who did not wish to use the elevators.

To enforce these rights, which the railways at first were reluctant to grant

and to press for other changes, the farmers formed the Territorial Grain Growers' Association, in 1902, and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, in 1903.

Then came the idea that the farmers themselves should go into business, and get for themselves the kind of grain-handling service they wanted. The idea, to tell the truth, at first found favor only with the bolder spirits. To most, the enterprise looked too difficult and dangerous. But following the meeting of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at Brandon, in 1906, a group of about thirty farmers met in the town hall, and decided to proceed with the organization of the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

Regulations about stock selling were not so strict in those days as they are now or the new company might never have been launched. Without a charter, without a prospectus, and with

nothing to show except their own faith that a farmers' company might be established, a committee appointed at the Brandon meeting set to work to sell shares in a company yet to be formed. A provincial charter was obtained under the Manitoba law. The provisional directors were: E. A. Partridge, John Kennedy, John Spencer, W. A. Robinson and F. Graham. E. A. Partridge was named president. John Kennedy became vice-president, a position he has held from the organization of the company right up to the present time, the only one of the original board of directors now remaining on the board of the company.

Mr. Kennedy was the driving force in the organization, and he himself sold most of the thousand shares which enabled business to begin. These were of the value of twenty-five dollars each, but only \$2.50 was at first paid in cash and another \$5.00 per

share was later called up. In September, 1906, the little company had engaged a manager, had rented a little office in the old Tribune Building in Winnipeg, and announced itself ready to do business. It had no cash resources, for the money collected had gone in organization and other preliminary expenses and it had to borrow money from a few enthusiastic supporters to secure a seat on the Grain Exchange. Circulars announcing the new farmers' company were sent out and received an astonishing response. Business rolled in almost more rapidly than the little organization could take care of it and rapid extension of office and staff was required very soon.

**Went Over with a Bang**

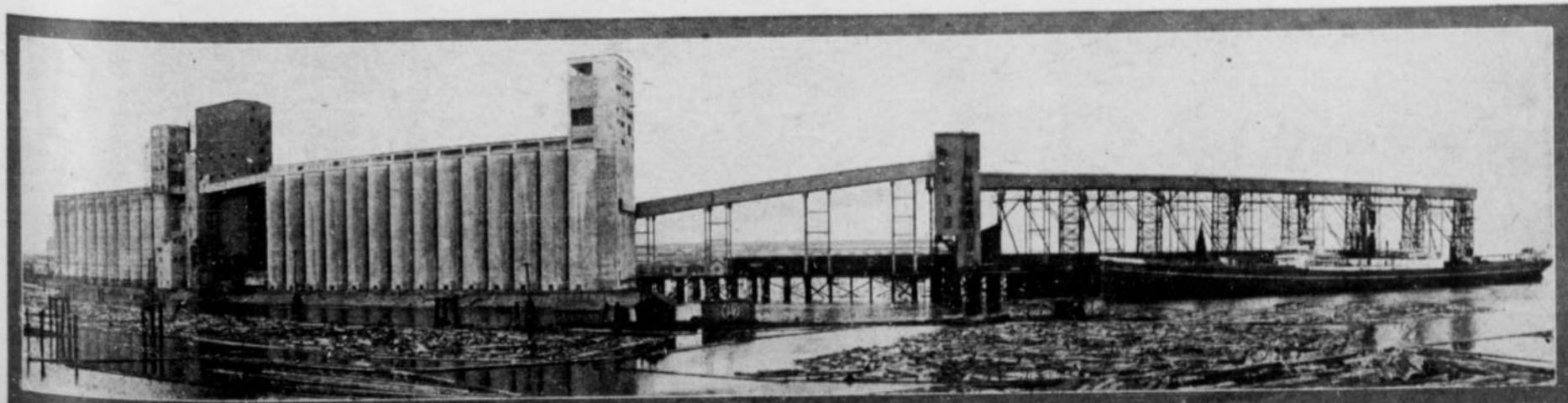
From that small start the new company made amazing growth. Soon it had a paid-up capital of a quarter of a million dollars, all contributed in small amounts by farmers. Evidently it met a real need.

Its development was hastened, too, by a struggle which took place between the organized farmers and the grain trade interests during that time, in the course of which the Grain Growers' Grain Company became an integral part of and a strong moving force in the farmers' movement.

Not content with what they had obtained, the organized farmers demanded more. They wanted the elevator companies abolished and the ownership and operation of all elevators taken over by the government. They demanded regulation of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. They attacked the North-West Grain Dealers' Association.

There were many incidents in the controversy and struggle which followed. From the company's standpoint the most serious occurred within two months of the time when it began business. It was suspended from trading privileges on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The ground given was that it had in one of its early circulars undertaken to distribute profits on a patronage dividend basis, which was taken to be a violation of the rule that every member must charge uniform commissions. For six months it remained suspended, during which time it found a great deal of trouble in disposing of its grain outside of the regular channels of the trade. Trading privileges were only restored when the government, under pressure from the Grain Growers' Association, threatened to call a special meeting of the

Turn to Page 35



Burrard elevator, the 1,600,000-bushel terminal of the U.G.G. at Vancouver.



# Boss of the Circle V

By AGNES LOUISE PROVOST

Illustrations by CHARLES ANDREW BEYNON

## The Story Thus Far

Lee Hollister issues an ultimatum to young Stanley Bradish: Milton Bradish's son, when Stanley charges that Lee has tried to kill him. In point of fact, Josefa Ramirez' father, Francisco, shot Stanley, injuring him slightly, because he was making love to his pretty daughter Josefa. When Josefa assures young Virginia Blair, boss of the Circle V, that Lee has no interest in anyone but Virginia herself, Virginia realizes that she loves Lee, and confesses it to Lee when he proposes. She has sold her father's—Matt Blair's—ranch to Milton Bradish. However, the deed just signed is worthless, Lee tells her, for he himself owns a half interest in the property. He produces his own deed, signed by Virginia's father not long before his death, in confirmation of his statement. Stanley comes back at Lee with the charge that Lee is Matt Blair's illegitimate son. Lee knows that the Ceballos ranch formerly owned by old Don Luis Ceballos, has come into Milton Bradish's possession; also that Bradish is bent upon owning the Circle V. He determines to find Slanty Gano, foreman of the Ceballos ranch, and make him prove his ugly story, which Slanty has retailed to Stanley Bradish for the sum of one thousand dollars.

## CHAPTER XXV

LIFE must be faced. Virginia dragged herself back to the realization of that, and went slowly toward the hall, to catch sight of her aunt and Stanley. Mrs. Archer, tearful and incoherent, came toward her niece with outstretched hands.

"Oh, my dear, I've just heard! It's too dreadful—too terrible! Your own father! And your home! I've always felt—"

"Auntie, please!"

Mrs. Archer stopped abruptly, a dull pink coming into her cheeks. The plea had also been a command.

"I'd rather not talk about it now," Virginia added tensely. She went on, leaving Mrs. Archer indignant and perturbed, but she had yet to pass Stanley. He stood in her path, urgently pleading.

"Virginia, let me explain! I only did it to save you from a terrible mistake. If you will only understand—"

"I do." She looked at him steadily, with danger in her eyes. "I understand more than you know. Will you be good enough to let me pass?"

He stood aside, crimsoning. Mrs. Archer sent him a sympathetic glance, but he received it sulkily. He was sick of Mrs. Archer. Without another word Virginia went on to her father's old office, and the door closed behind her, shutting them out.

The quiet of the little office closed around Virginia like a protecting arm. It was easier to disbelieve that hideous accusation in this room where her father's presence still lingered, genial and kind, twinkling with humor and warm with generous sympathy. She had lost her first horror of the spot where he had been found, with his revolver lying beside him. The room was friendly now. Here were his chair, his reading lamp, the shabby old library table where he had worked, and into which Lee had burned the Circle V brand, long ago. How her father had loved Lee—like a son!

She hurriedly thrust the thought aside. There was only one relief from those hammering things in her brain, and that was in work. Her father's papers, for instance. There was a closet full of them, and there might be something about Lee.

The opened door showed bewildering stacks of them, for Matt Blair had kept old papers for years back, regardless of their value. But anything was better than idleness. She carried armfuls back to the table.

It was slow work. Some of it was poignant; much of it was dull, as old bills and papers are. She sighed, sorting them briskly into better order. There were letters from Lee; a snapshot of him; a clipping or two from the Saunders paper. Nothing more, at least in this lot. She laid them gently aside.

A pile of old checkbooks caught her eye. Her father had kept these, as well as other things. She pulled them toward her, scanning dates with a sudden impulse to check up the amounts that he had sent her during the lean years when he had been so hard pressed, and she, with no knowledge of it, had been enjoying unlimited spending money, as well as every luxury in her uncle's home. She found the first item and jotted it down on a slip of paper, following the stubs one by one. Presently she stopped.

"T. Ellison Archer...\$2,500."

That must have been a loan. Undoubtedly Uncle Ellis had repaid it. Another came a little later.

"Adele M. Archer...\$800."

She reached for her pencil again.

When the list was finished, she looked wearily down at a sordid little history, check after check made out to her aunt and uncle during the years when she had lived in their home. With damning accuracy they tallied with her recollection of various acts of generosity on the part of these hospitable relations—the brilliant coming-out dance they had given for her; the first trip to Europe; the second; the summer at Narragansett; the time auntie had taken her to Palm Beach. There were others also, a constant, never-failing stream. Her father must have been paying the entire running expenses of the Archer household, while trouble hounded him and he went down at last under the burden of debt.

Some one tapped at the door, and her aunt came in. She was visibly worried. There had been much to agitate Mrs. Archer during the past few hours.

"Virginia, dear, I am so distressed about you! I simply can't keep silent any longer, I am nearly mad worrying over this terrible thing, but it seems to me that the only thing for you to do is to leave here at once. Of course you cannot stay here, after this dreadful scandal."

"It is my home, and it is Lee's also if he wishes to come. I expect to stay."

"But, Virginia! You cannot live here alone—with all these rough men! And this man—Hollister—of course he won't come back if he has a spark of respect for your feelings! And if he

does insist on claiming half of the property, Mr. Bradish could buy him out, and you could sell your half and come back to live with us. You know our home is open to you, dear, just as it always has been."

For answer Virginia pushed a sheet of paper toward her. It was closely written with figures and dates and names, and it lay in an open checkbook, emptied of everything but the stubs.

"Not quite as it always was," she said quietly. "My father is not here to pay these any more, without even the credit for his generosity. Oh, I'm not reproaching you. There was no reason why you should have paid out such sums for me, and I shared in the spending, although I did not know it. But the bitter thing is that I was helping to bring him—to ruin."

"Oh, how can you say such things!" Confronted by evidence, Mrs. Archer took refuge in tearful reproach. "We did everything we could, Virginia, but you ought to know that we could never afford such ruinous expenses without help."

"There wasn't any need for ruinous expenses. . . . But it doesn't matter now." The girl pushed the paper aside, shrinking from the shamelessness of the excuse. "It's over, and he fought it out alone, and he is dead. Nothing can change that now. Only—I wish you could have told me the truth."

Her aunt started to speak again, and stopped. Virginia was sitting with bent head as if life had been too heavy for that sun gilded crown. Mrs. Archer swallowed nervously, hesitated, and then went out of the door. Humiliation burned in her cheeks, and she stifled a sob.

In her own way she had loved Virginia. And for many years the Circle V purse had been a gold mine.

Virginia did not appear at dinner, but sent her excuses by Ling. Just before it was served she heard a small commotion outside, and knew that her uncle had arrived. She recognized his large, rotund voice, booming with reassuring importance and greeting the elder Bradish a shade too eagerly. Formerly she had smiled over Uncle Ellis's little foibles. Now he seemed futile and ridiculous, lavish of promise and dishonest of soul. She waited for the burst of excitement to die, knowing

that her aunt would be hurriedly taking him aside to pour a tale of scandal and defeat into his ears. She tried to push it out of her mind, sitting by a window in gathering darkness. If they would only go!

Somehow the night wore on. She did not even attempt to sleep, and the odor of a cigar told her that someone else was equally wakeful. Moonlight came bathing the valley in silver. The silver was beginning to pale before she flung herself across the bed, wondering if she would ever sleep again.

She raised her head at the sound of rapid hoofbeats. They were distant, but coming nearer. . . . That was racing speed. . . . The sound swept by the house, swerved toward the back and stopped.

By the time she had reached a side door and flung it open, the sounds of stir were already coming from the bunkhouse. There was a man there on a horse—it looked like Brimstone—and men were tumbling out of the door, half dressed, and gathering around him. Even as she looked, two of them began to run, buckling on belts as they went. Two others followed. There was motion in the corral, horses were being caught, and men were saddling in haste. She herself, by this time, was running toward them, with leaden weights dragging at her feet.

It was Brimstone, glistening with the sweat of hard riding. The man just dismounting from him was Francisco Ramirez.

"Curley! Curley! What is it?"

Curley came running. He talked rapidly, and he made no attempt to soften his news. "It's Lee. Francisco was goin' home late and he saw Brimstone in front of the cabin, all saddled, but no sign of Lee. Brimstone whinnied, kinda lonesome, and Francisco went up and found the cabin empty and blood on the saddle. He hunted around considerable, but he couldn't find Lee, nor any trail that the hawss hadn't mixed up, so he come tearin' over here to get the boys out. And they're gettin' out," Curley added grimly.

They were. They were getting out to a man to find Lee Hollister, dead or alive—and the man who had done this thing. With quick, unhurried movements they were mounting and swarming out, riding toward them for Curley's orders. There was little talk and no boasting; only cool, silent efficiency. In spite of sickening dread, something in Virginia leaped in keen pride at this swift sure meeting of an emergency. In that moment she was one of them, ranged on their side against all others. She looked back at the dark streak on Brimstone's saddle.

"Do you suspect anyone, Curley?"

"Any man seen in these hills for the last twenty-four hours will have to account for himself," said Curley laconically. "We're lookin' first for Lawler and Slanty Gano. They both held grudges against Lee, and they'd better hunt up their alibis right now."

Bradish and Stanley had hurried out and were at her elbow. She gave them a swift look and turned back to Curley.

"Lee carried with him a half ownership deed to the Circle V," she said clearly. "Search every man you find."

Heads turned and nodded approvingly. Stanley had a sickly look in the paling moonlight. Bradish, angry and disturbed at the turn events had taken, made a prompt attempt to disown any possible acts of his agents.

"Count on me for assistance," he said briskly. "I'll put up a reward of five thousand dollars."

The moment it was out he realized that he had made an error in judgment.

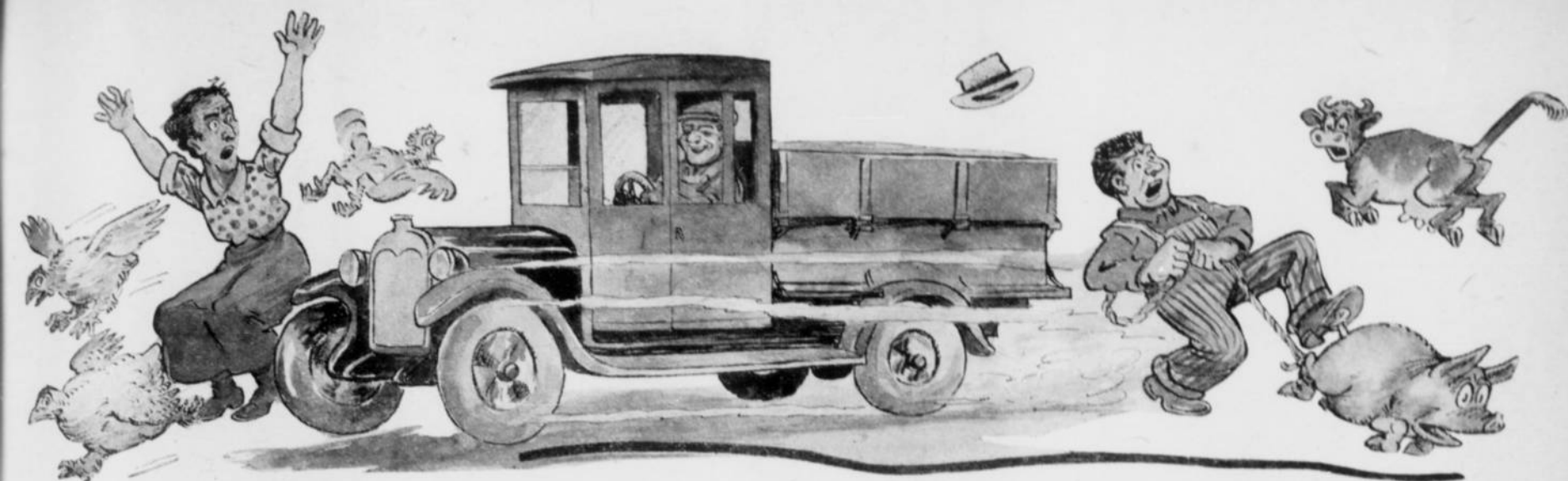
"Folks that knowed Lee

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"One sound pretty, an' I'll kill ye!" A dry gasp of terror died in her throat as she faced Slanty Gano's pistol.





"Mixed farming," says Mr. MacKenzie, "is a phase of agriculture more hazardous and far less profitable than grain growing."

## Is Mixed Farming Sound Practice?

*In which Peter Macdonald replies to a critic who swears by continuous grain growing*

**B**ELIEVERS in mixed farming on the prairies are in a great ferment. J. K. MacKenzie, writing in MacLean's Magazine of September 15, under the title, 'The Crime of Wheat Growing,' has pulled down the pillars of their faith, fouled its altar, and slain its high priests. That's a fair conclusion because The Guide has asked some of them to have at him through the columns of this journal, but they show a singular reluctance to cross blades with such an accomplished wit.

The conclusion which Mr. MacKenzie arrives at is this: Prairie farmers stick to wheat growing because it pays, and will continue to pay them best, and anyone who advises them to the contrary is talking through his hat. In his introductory paragraph Mr. MacKenzie says:

"Various gentlemen (mainly Easterners), have exhausted the King's English in frantic denunciation of the 'Soil Robbers' and 'Land Miners' of the West. . . Practically every employer of these terms knows how western agriculture can be improved immeasurably. . . By some simple expedient which western farmers are too besotted to adopt, the face of the countryside can be changed into a replica of the old farming areas of the East, rainfall increased, livestock made to flourish, and the farmers made over into home-loving caretakers of cows and pigs, simple minded tobacco chewers, who will pay taxes, support the church, vote the straight party ticket, ignore the wheat pool, and curse the Hudson Bay Railway. . . The western press gives a considerable amount of space to the activities of corn growers' associations, dairy conventions, and even beekeepers' associations. The annual peregrinations of 'Forage Crop' cars, 'Better Livestock' cars and 'Better Farming' trains are reported at great length. The line up of pure-bred animals at the provincial fairs is given with meticulous care. In fact a perusal of the western press would lead inevitably to the conviction that the show and sale of livestock is Western Canada's primary industry."

### The Cocksure Kind

That's a pretty fair piece of lampooning. It has raised a ripple of laughter from Lethbridge to the Big Grass Marsh. Everyone of us knows the frame of mind in which Mr. MacKenzie writes. We have all sat humbly in the corner of the dining-car nearest the day coaches and listened to portly gentlemen with flabby cheeks and decided opinions, eating caviar and discoursing with heat on the primitive intelligence of farmers, on their criminal folly in pursuing a mode of agriculture which invites crop failures that shake the whole business structure of the country. Bah! At such times we all turn over the arguments which Mr. MacKenzie has used so well in MacLean's Magazine and finish our pork and beans in contemptuous silence. And my advice to him, if he is ever again riled to the point of replying through the press to a Pullman window oracle is, "Forget

it. Go and throttle the man quietly in his berth if you will, but you'll never stop the gesticulating eloquence of fat, acquisitive, manicured hands by reason."

Unfortunately for him he has employed both reason and error. Just because statues are being raised to false gods he feels that it is necessary to go over unreservedly to the camp of the Midianites. He will find his new faith as awkward to defend as some of those which he holds in contempt. Its followers believe that they can continue to farm a la Swift Current, forever and ever, amen! Maybe a crop failure now and then. But the years in between they'll make enough money so that the pleasantness of their ways shall flow on uninterruptedly. In those years the windows of heaven will be opened. And a kind Providence will hand down, like manna, a ready-made scheme which will keep the top soil at home. And rust will outgrow itself and the grass-hopper become domesticated. From April to November synthetic foods will provide the delights of the table, while from November to April, the enlightened farm population of Western Canada will bask on the sands of Southern California, haven of perfect bliss, bourne of all cultured souls. Verily Mr. MacKenzie has cast his lot among men of strong faith.

To keep the record straight, let's say that if Mr. MacKenzie had confessed writing his phillipic while viewing the world from the roof of his Swift Current barn, we would endorse what he says about the inadvisability of spreading the gospel of mixed farming over the countryside under his eye, and we could forgive his dizziness when he raises his glance to the horizon. No sensible person is going to recommend mixed farming to a homesteader whose numerous deep wells don't give up enough drinking water to satisfy a four-horse outfit.

### Depend Upon Locality

It is undeniably true that in the plains country, where a man with a good spy glass and a wife of curiosity need not subscribe to the local newspaper, the wheat grower has received in the past, and may even yet, receive a bigger return per acre, and per unit of power, than his livestock-keeping neighbor. It's not so certain how long that will continue. The wheat grower answers, "Very well, I'll keep on growing wheat as long as it remains the most profitable crop, and when that's no longer true, it will be time enough to consider a change." To which MacKenzie would probably shout, "hear, hear!" cheerfully unconcerned about the fact that when the change is postponed till it becomes a matter of urgent and immediate necessity it is blood sweating business.

What about this motion that wheat growing is now and will be for many years the most profitable line a prairie

farmer can follow? Mr. MacKenzie tells us that there are districts in Saskatchewan that have averaged twenty bushels of high grade wheat per acre for the last ten years. Obviously written from his lookout on the barn roof. For the ten-year period 1916-25, the last ten years covered by the Canada Year Book, Saskatchewan's provincial average has been 15.4 bushels per acre. The same source informs us that the ten-year average has slipped from 19.5 bushels since the beginning of the century.

And Saskatchewan is practically virgin land. Let's go to the older province of Manitoba where farmers have mostly recovered from the special kind of opthalmia that Mr. MacKenzie is suffering from. A quarter of a century ago, the twelve-year average yield of wheat on Manitoba farms was 19.22 bushels per acre. For the last ten years of official record, 1916-25, Manitoba's wheat crop has come down to an average of 13.7 bushels! Just to be generous, let's throw in 1915, the banner year, and strike an eleven year average. It's only 14.4 bushels per acre.

From these figures the thoughtful farmer turns with the question, "What will it be ten years hence?" The only alternative for the prairie country as a whole seems to be mixed farming, and Mr. MacKenzie isn't adding to our confidence in the future by assuring us this thing on which we are banking for our economic salvation is a snare and a delusion; to use his own words, "a phase of agriculture more hazardous and less profitable than grain growing."

### Manitoba's Experience

But Manitoba farmers aren't going to be frightened by that kind of talk. Thousands of them are able to answer Mr. MacKenzie out of their experience. The wheat acreage of this province has fallen year by year from the high point of 3,501,000 acres in 1921 to 2,200,000 acres in 1925, and by the time this year's figures are put into cold storage it will be discovered that over one-third of Manitoba's war time wheat acreage is now being put to other uses.

In the wake of that transformation, the Manitoba farmer must be standing with his hat in his hand, if what Mr. MacKenzie says about the indispensability of wheat is correct. On the contrary, during this same period of time Manitoba agriculture has borne the shock of deflation, and, on top of this, merchants tell us that the country retail business has been largely shifted from a credit to a cash basis. Even in this year, one of the worst wheat years since the beginning of the century, the buying power of the province is fairly well sustained because its farmers have been practicing mixed farming in increasing measure and are building up other sources of revenue.

It is reasonable to expect that

Manitoba's experience will be repeated in the younger provinces to the west, with some local variations, as the ills of grain growing overtake them. He who runs may read. Here are the signs. Alberta wheat enthusiasts used to speak patronizingly to Manitobans about rust. They allowed that the Red River farmers might have to raise ginseng, or muskrats or peony bulbs to make a living, but on their high plains where rust never appeared, they looked forward, as Mr. MacKenzie still does, to a secure future based on wheat. Pride goeth before a fall. Alberta had for the first time a good dose of rust this year, and unless the westward march of that plague be miraculously averted, it's no wild prophecy to say that in time the whole province will be under its threat.

Rust is the most talked of among wheat diseases because losses caused by it are most apparent. Yet there are others serious enough to drive Mr. MacKenzie and his brethren to cover. There is every reason to believe that root rots cost Alberta millions of dollars during the last year. It used to be said that sow thistle, the grain grower's worst weed enemy wouldn't worry farmers on the high plains over the Saskatchewan border. That sort of assurance, as experience of the last few years shows, is merely hiding one's head, ostrich-like, in the sand.

### No Dodging This

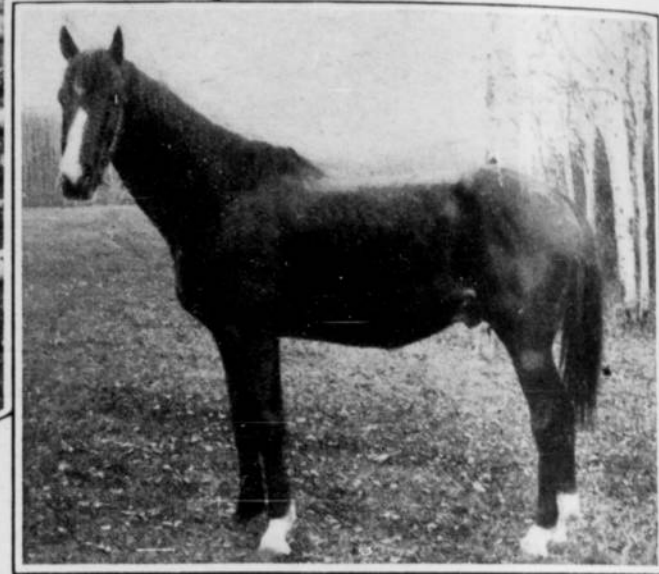
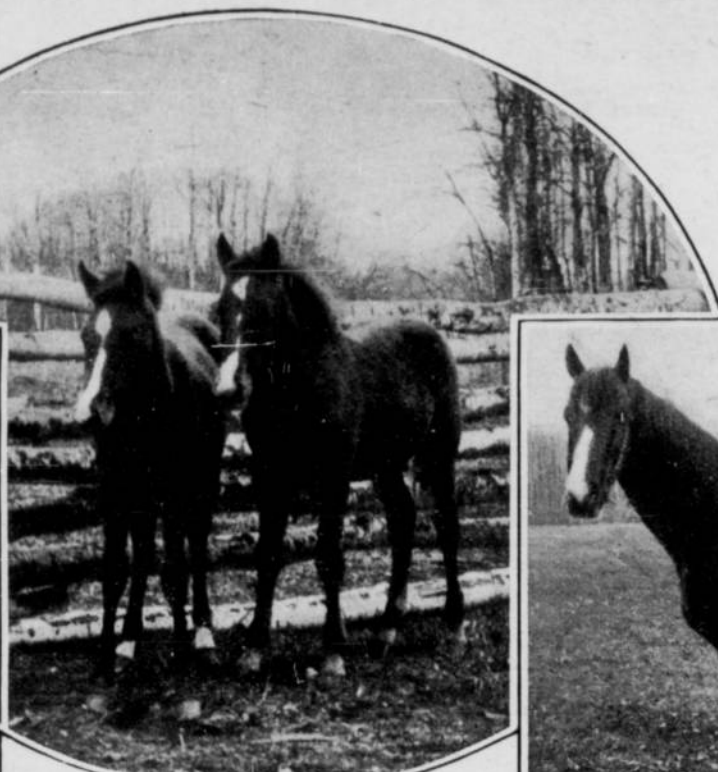
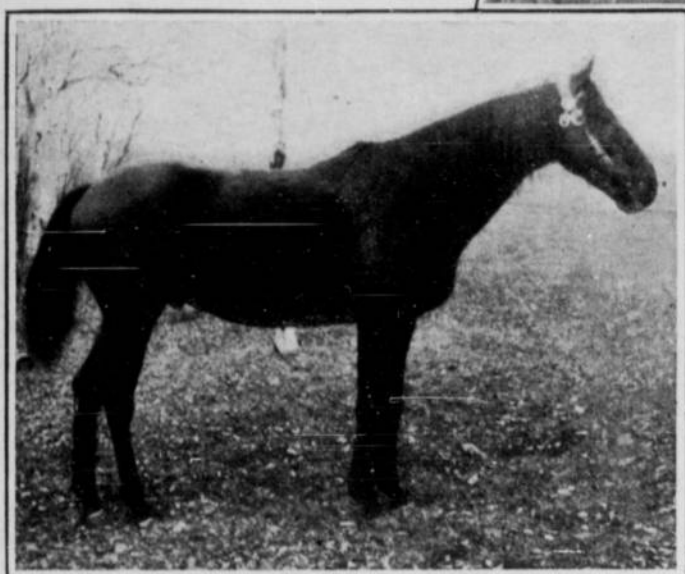
It annoys Mr. MacKenzie to be told that the wheat grower must face the problem of drifting soil if he is to continue. While in Southern Alberta this summer, I was shown a quarter-section with its top soil now completely blown off. Its owner, strong in the faith of Swift Current, has allowed good wheat land to become a sand dune, thus reversing the practice of John Smith of Buffalo Wallow whom MacKenzie affects to despise.

Over an important wheat-growing section of Alberta, rotations and methods of tillage are planned today, not primarily to conserve moisture, not to destroy weeds, not to meet what were until recently considered the requirements for heavy cropping, but to enable the husbandman to keep his top soil at home. On the other hand certain men like John Hume, of Souris, farming on soil more prone to drift than the Alberta land of which I spoke above, faced and overcame the difficulties of mixed farming that frighten MacKenzie, with the result that they are, to this day, growing limited acreages of wheat profitably, and will still be doing so when the uncompromising wheat farmers will have passed along to the Elysian fields of Hollywood, leaving a desert behind them. "Sic transit gloria mundi," as O. Henry would say, which, being interpreted means, "And they'll be a pretty sick bunch when they depart to see the glories of the world."

Mr. MacKenzie makes one charge that is amazing from one with his training. Never, says he, has he found a single authentic instance wherein

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Left: Mary Marquis, by Kelston, out of Delia D.  
Above: Two colts by Merry Marquis.  
Right: Hinckle, by Ballot, out of Flying Colors.

Note: All the above are in their rough winter coats and do not show to advantage.

## Russell Takes to Raising Remounts

*With adjacent districts of Binscarth and Birtle embarks on scheme with federal assistance*

By A. M. PRATT

IT was in December, 1924, that Barry first came to me with the wonderful new scheme he had unearthed. "See here!" he said, "This has got your Bull Centres and Clyde Clubs beaten by a mile. This is jake-a-loo! Read it!"

He thrust upon me a pamphlet—"The Federal Scheme of Assistance to Light Horse Breeding."

Now Harold Barry is a horseman. You know what that means. He knows the pedigree of every Thoroughbred back to Roxanna—at least, you'd think so if you heard him with his old friend Alf. Yeandle of Birtle. Far into the night the dialogue goes on—"Let's see, Harold, wasn't she out of Starlight?" "Yes, Alf, by Happy Day," and so on until they've roamed from Newmarket to New South Wales, from Tia Juana to Hastings Park. Or if by chance you had seen him come up from three lengths back at the turn, literally lifting some tired old warrior to one more victory at the post, or had watched him patiently showing some raw-boned aspiring broncho-buster how he really could control his mount, you'd have agreed with me—a horseman from the crown of his sandy Scotch head to the tip of his wiry frame.

### Put Clyde Club on its Feet

When in the spring of that year we had, with one or two enthusiasts, hesitatingly and doubtfully organized our first Clyde Breeders' Club, it was Barry whose keenness and persistence had carried the thing through. The Clyde Club was on its feet. Revelanta's Choice had decided even the most doubting of our prospective breeders. No longer did we have to phone to urge men to seize the opportunity of breeding to a real sire. Applications for 1925 membership came in by every mail. And now, here comes our horseman brandishing his federal pamphlet, full of enthusiasm for this new and untried scheme.

The plan for the subsidization by the Federal Government of light horse breeding certainly did look good. We were to organize three districts—one wouldn't do. We were to secure a guarantee of about 70 mares in each district. These mares need not be Thoroughbred—cold-blooded mares of suitable type, size and conformation were preferred. The districts organized, we could then get in three thoroughbred sires. The Government would subsidize the scheme to the extent of \$500 per annum for each of the three sires. In

addition, a grant of \$200 would be made annually for prizes for a show of the foals. A record of the colts for a period of four years was to be kept but, otherwise, no red-tape regulations were there to worry the soul of whomsoever was responsible for the running of the station. Service fees were to be at the rate of \$10 for cold-blooded mares and \$25 for Thoroughbreds, payable in accordance with the custom of the country, when the mare proved to be in foal. It looked good.

### An Ambitious Scheme

"Well, what of it?" demanded Barry. "Could we get the number of mares of suitable type?"

"Sure thing!" urged he, "There's Tommy Edmundson, and Sid Tibbats and Yeandle and Ned de Balinhard and the Goodbuns to start with!"

True! but three districts? One is fairly easy—particularly so, when you know that ever since the first settlers came forty-five years ago, there have been some who have kept good horses and that not a year has passed without some race meet. But three! It's a mighty hard thing in Western Manitoba to organize outside the limits of one's own territory—to have to rely on keen co-operation from men forty or fifty miles away.

And then time was getting very short. A club such as this would need to have its organization pretty well in hand by the end of January and that meant just one month.

Well, we tried it. We phoned or saw every man who might be interested. We enlisted once more the aid of CKY. Manitoba's broadcasting station had never let us down yet and once more they helped us. We broadcasted particulars of the scheme and urged all interested to come in and get in touch with us.

The results were not very encouraging. Locally we met the same deadly indifference that we had met—and overcome—in every scheme we had yet embarked upon for the betterment of livestock in the district. I say we—it was really Barry who phoned, wrote, talked, and argued until even his patience was exhausted. By the end of January even he was convinced that, for 1925 at any rate, it was impossible to go ahead.

Was the scheme abandoned? Has anything ever yet been accomplished in this country by men who turned back

at the first rebuff, the first disappointment? Read the story of this western land, from the Selkirk settlers to the pioneers of our own day. Think what progress would have been made if they had caved in when things looked hopeless. Every single acre has been won in the teeth of fortune, won by men who have refused point-blank to accept defeat, have set their jaws grimly and have tried once more.

We tried once more. A year later we enlisted the powerful aid of the Russell Agricultural Society. At a special meeting, a federal agent was to have outlined the government scheme. Unfortunately, he was sick, so we went ahead without him. We explained, as best we could, the assistance offered by the government, the prospects of the market for horses of the remount type and the possibilities of breeding such horses in our own district. As a result of that meeting the Russell Thoroughbred Breeders' Club came into being, with E. C. de Balinhard, reeve of the Russell municipality, as president, and T. C. Edmundson, of Birtle, as vice. Needless to say in the choice of secretary-treasurer, the lot fell upon Harold Barry.

Three districts were rapidly organized and canvassing for mares began at once. In the Russell North area, little difficulty was experienced. It was a little harder to obtain the number necessary in the Russell-Binscarth district and Birtle could report only fifty. In the meantime the secretary was busy getting in touch with owners of thoroughbred stallions.

### Binscarth and Birtle Join

Some day I may tell the full story of the ensuing three months. It intrudes on rather delicate ground in places and I will pass lightly over. We misunderstood the scheme. We thought "proprietor" in the government contract meant the owner of the stallions. It was difficult to find an owner with three suitable sires! Later, much later, we found that "proprietor" meant the club itself, that we were at liberty to procure sires whence and on what terms we would.

But, in the meantime, loosely worded contracts had been entered upon. Two sires, Merry Marquis and Youneed, had already arrived in the district. I remember very distinctly a hurried trip to Winnipeg to call in the never-failing aid of our friend, "Jimmy" Evans,

the deputy-minister of agriculture. In his office we straightened out the tangle. R. James Speers, of the Prairie Thoroughbred Breeders' Association, called in by Mr. Evans, gave us all the help he could. Eventually he acquired for his association the two sires in question and the contracts were reworded to meet our requirements.

A third stallion was necessary to fulfil the conditions of the scheme. The government inspector had turned down one for whom we had negotiated and with the opening of the breeding season, but a week away, we were faced with the problem of replacing him. Golden Plover, an aged horse, satisfied the vet, but the owner would not rent him, he would only sell, and the funds of the Russell Thoroughbred Breeding Station were nil!

Again an appeal to the Agricultural Society, and again that body helped us out. A loan was voted to cover the expense of acquiring the third horse. Golden Plover arrived in Russell three days before he was due to take the road.

### A Hard Bump

On May 24 that year a number of us motored to Brandon to try to lift the Hutchings' Trophy from the Golf and Country Club. There and back, we drove 280 miles over atrocious roads—you may remember the nine inches of snow that fell in the third week of May that year. We were badly beaten, and we arrived home about 3 a.m., very tired and very disgruntled. The first greeting I had was, "D'ye know what happened to that horse you bought? They shot him!"

It seems that whilst the vet was trimming the Plover's hoofs to fit him for the road, the old horse had plunged violently and had fractured his hip-bone. So, "they shot him," yes, and shot to pieces our agricultural society loan therewith, for we hadn't as yet a cent of insurance on him. Later, in the books of the club appears a dismal item: "To hauling Golden Plover to the nuisance ground—one dollar."

It was too late to acquire or rent another stallion to fill the scheme. We did suggest to the department the substitution of a local standard-bred for the third district, but the proposal was coldly received. We tried hard and long to collect some grant to cover the club's loss, but so far we have had no success. The department gave us permission to go ahead with the two horses already in the field, and the 1926

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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

Associate Editors:

R. D. COLQUETTE, P. M. ABEL, AMY J. ROE

Artist: ARCH DALE

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## Senate Reform

The discussion on Senate reform at the Interprovincial Conference brings that problem again into public discussion. Curiously the Conservative premiers, Ferguson of Ontario, Rhodes of Nova Scotia, Baxter of New Brunswick and Tachereau of Quebec, are all opposed to any change in the constitution of the Senate. Mr. Tachereau, though head of a nominal Liberal government, is one of the most conservative of Conservative statesmen. These opponents to Senate reform would refrain from laying unholy hands upon the constitution of Canada for fear something might be lost. The other premiers of Canada seem to favor generally the proposition advanced by Hon. R. A. Hoey, of Manitoba. His proposal was that the status of the Canadian Senate should be about the same as the British House of Lords, namely that it would have no permanent veto on legislation emanating from the House of Commons. He also suggested that half the Senate should be appointed by the provincial governments for a ten-year period, that senators should be eligible for re-appointment and that there should be a 75-year age limit.

We believe that public opinion throughout Canada would favor very strongly a constructive reform of the upper chamber in our parliamentary system. At the present time and under the system that has prevailed since Confederation, senators are appointed by the federal government for life. Most of the senators are appointed because of services they have rendered to the party in power and consequently are political appointees. The upper chamber thus is composed in a very large measure of men who have been active partisans in the political life of the country and retain their partisanship in the upper chamber. Many of them also carry their activities into political campaigns and are active in directing and guiding the policies of their respective parties in the House of Commons.

Life appointment is one of the fundamental weaknesses in the present Senate. When a man is appointed to a life position with a comfortable salary, and with responsibility to no one, he cannot be expected to take the duties of his office very seriously. Furthermore, many of the senators have reached such great ages that it is physically impossible for them to render any useful service in a legislative chamber. Probably out of the 96 senators which constitute the upper house there is never at any time more than one-third of them who contribute in any marked degree to the legislative efficiency of Canada.

Mr. Hoey's suggestion that there should be a ten-year limit of appointment is a decided improvement upon the life term of office. To give the provincial governments power to appoint one-half of the senators, however, is a very doubtful method of improving the type of senatorial appointment. The provincial governments of Canada, with the exception of Manitoba and Alberta, are either Liberal or Conservative. Undoubtedly appointments made by either a Liberal or a Conservative provincial government would

be of the same partisan nature as appointments made by federal governments. In any attempted reform of the Senate there should be some real effort made to get away from the hide-bound partisan type of appointment as far as possible. The upper chamber should be made more non-partisan in character and this could never be brought about so long as senatorial appointments are regarded as party plums whether provincial or federal. In any scheme of reform that promises an improvement the Senate must be regarded as something other than a political workhouse.

We believe a ten-year appointment in itself would be a great improvement over a life appointment. In order, however, to bring the Senate up to the highest point of efficiency great care should be taken in the method of appointment. Nearly all the provinces of Canada now have provincial universities. We believe that if a certain number of the senators were appointed by the faculties of the universities it would bring a new element of a decidedly high type into the upper chamber. Possibly some system could be devised by which certain appointments could be made by boards of trade and by farmers' organizations. The general aim in any reform should be to provide 96 men (a smaller number would be better) with a mental equipment and experience to fit them to consider carefully all legislation emanating from the House of Commons, revise it when necessary and give it temporary suspension when necessary, keeping in view solely the welfare of the country and without seeking to serve party or corporation ends.

Another factor to be considered is that any scheme for Senate reform can probably be made effective only to fill vacancies as the present Senate is strongly entrenched under the constitution, and its members are not likely to yield up the very enjoyable and satisfactory positions which they now hold. Indeed there are a number of very capable men in the present Senate whose services should be retained. But the present Senate would undoubtedly be prepared to co-operate with the Commons in devising a scheme of Senate reform which would be applicable only when vacancies occur. Nature creates vacancies in the Senate very rapidly, and in the course of 20 years it would be possible to have the upper chamber thoroughly reformed under any acceptable scheme.

The British system provides that the House of Lords can suspend legislation only until it is passed twice by the House of Commons during the life of one parliament. Such a veto is quite sufficient for any second chamber in Canada. The protection which the Senate provides for minorities and which the Quebec premier regards as so valuable is a matter easily to be cared for. Every thoughtful individual in Canada recognizes the permanency of two races and two religions in Canada and no difficulty would be experienced in making ample provision for all the real protection which the Senate affords. Such provisions could be made in a revision of the constitution itself and consequently be placed even beyond the Senate and be made more secure than it is today.

## Exit the P.A.T.A.

The Proprietary Articles Trade Association has been declared a combine against the interests of the public by Commissioner L. V. O'Connor, appointed by the Dominion government to investigate its operations. This organization, commonly known as the P.A.T.A. is an association of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of patent medicines and toilet articles. Its object is to maintain prices through an arrangement which guarantees a profit of 16 2-3 per cent. to wholesalers and 33 1-3 per cent. to retailers. The

coercive weapon used was the "stop-list" by which those who did not take the prescribed margin of profit were to have their supplies cut off. The evidence brought before the commission showed that efforts were being made to force into line manufacturers who remained outside the association. Some 600 articles were found to be affected and the objective set was to have all the proprietary articles usually sold in drug stores under the control of the P.A.T.A.

There is something to be said for an attempt to stop indiscriminate price-cutting. The practice of attracting business to a store by selling a few widely advertised and, therefore, well known articles at less than cost, and making up the loss by other sales to customers before they get away, savors too much of unethical merchandising. Some farmers know what it feels like to have their particular produce used in this manner as a bait for business. One of the big problems of the organized honey producers of Ontario has been to prevent their fine product from being sacrificed in this way and the public educated to expect price levels on honey below those at which it can be produced at a fair profit. But where would the method adopted by the P.A.T.A. lead to? By standardizing wholesalers' and retailers' profits no cognizance whatever is taken of the fact that the public welfare demands every improvement that can possibly be made in the methods of merchandizing to reduce the costs of this necessary service. The evidence given before the commission showed that some retailers can get along quite handsomely with margins of profit about half of those set under the P.A.T.A. arrangement. Such an arrangement would put an end to the development of more economical methods of distribution as far as the wide range of articles it covers are concerned.

The days of trust busting are pretty well over. It has been found that large scale production and distribution has had the general effect of reducing costs. This has been thought by some to apply to the P.A.T.A. arrangement, but nothing could be further from the fact. The whole effect would be in the opposite direction. Costs would not be reduced, but standardized at levels much higher than are required by the more efficient establishments. And just because the margins of profit would be standardized at high levels the tendency would not be to reduce the number of establishments but to increase them. This is the important point which the sponsors of the P.A.T.A. apparently overlooked. Wide and assured margins of profit would result in an increased number of wholesale and retail stores handling the goods; the volume of each business would be decreased and in the end the condition of the wholesaler and retailer would be no better than at first.

The P.A.T.A. movement has a special significance with regard to the co-operative store movement. Under its regulations the declaration of patronage dividends on the sales of its products is absolutely prohibited. In Great Britain where a similar movement has been brought almost to perfection, it has fought the co-operative societies tooth and claw from the beginning. The co-operative stores have been boycotted by the combine for distributing patronage dividends on proprietary articles, and the Co-operative Wholesale Society has been forced into the manufacture of its own lines of these articles. The effect of the combine on co-operative stores comes in for special mention in Commissioner O'Connor's report. As a result of the investigation, however, the P.A.T.A. movement will have to be abandoned and methods less inimical to the public interest found for curing the admitted evil of indiscriminate price cutting in the articles it sought to control.



### A Profitable Exchange

Last winter parliament staged a debate on where to build the ships which Canada undertook to provide under the trade agreement with the West Indies. Some of the members urged the government to have them all built in Canada irrespective of the cost. It was pointed out that there are shipyards at Halifax, Montreal and Vancouver capable of turning them out, and that settled the matter as far as some of the elected representatives from these shipbuilding centres were concerned.

The contract for the last two of the five ships required has recently been let and the quotations furnish an interesting commentary on the comparative cost of ship construction in Canada and Great Britain. The bid of Cammel, Laird and Co., of Birkenhead, England, on the two boats was \$1,664,560 less than the quotation of the nearest Canadian tenderer, whose bid was 57 per cent. in excess of the Birkenhead firm. For the other three ships their quotation was, \$3,489,000, or about \$3,000,000 less than the lowest Canadian tenderer. On the five ships the government has therefore saved about \$4,500,000 by having them built in British rather than in Canadian yards. In addition the Birkenhead firm can build the ships much more rapidly than they can be turned out in this country. On the last two they guaranteed delivery four months sooner than the earliest Canadian tenderer, an important consideration in this case, where trade with the West Indies has been hampered by a lack of ships with refrigeration facilities of the type required.

If the cost of Canadian-built ships were anywhere near the cost of constructing them in England there would be some justification for spending the money and providing the employment in this country. But when they can be secured in England for about half what they would cost here there would be no justification whatever for such a course.

Great Britain is still Canada's best customer. She purchases lavishly of our agricultural and other products. The idea that Canada can do all of the selling and none of the buying is bad economics and worse business. The purchase of the ships there will help to provide credits here for the purchase of wheat and meat and nickel and other products which we can produce cheaply and for which we must find a market. Reduced to its simplest terms, Britain is providing us with five ships, which she can produce cheaply, in exchange for commodities which we can produce cheaply, and we both benefit accordingly.

### As It Should Be

For well nigh two score years tariff making in Canada, following the inauguration of the National Policy by Sir John Macdonald, was carried on by both political parties in rather a mysterious manner. True there was an occasional tariff commission that perambulated across the country in an endeavor to ascertain the trend of public opinion. But by and large those who wanted the tariff raised as well as those who wanted it lowered upon articles in which they had a special interest, took their case privately to the minister of finance or some member of the government. The general public, who have a deep economic interest in all tariff changes, knew nothing of these private hearings nor of the real necessity of the tariff changes thus privately advocated. And it has been whispered—not to say shouted—that there was frequently a relationship between the political campaign funds of the party in power and the tariff policy carried out.

Now-a-days, with the public approval or consent of all parties, the old system—or at least a part of it—has been discarded. First there were those who advocated a tariff commission with powers much similar to those of the railway commission, who would study

the tariff laws, listen to representations and then fix the tariff schedules. But public opinion was adamant against such a proposal. The fiscal policy of the nation must be fixed by parliament—and by parliament only. Thus it came about that the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation—to give its full name—was appointed. It now has the official endorsement of the Liberal party, the Conservative party and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and, unofficially, is generally favored by public opinion.

Any individual, corporation or association has now the right to make application to the finance minister to have the tariff raised or lowered, and his application is at once referred to the tariff board for public hearing and investigation. The board reports the result of its investigation to the finance minister, who has this report for guidance in revising the tariff schedules.

In little more than a year scores of applications have come before the board and many more are to be heard. Each applicant is given every opportunity to support his application and equal opportunity is allowed to those who wish to offer opposition. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association maintains experts generally in support of tariff increases and the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the Consumers League generally represent the low tariff sentiment of the country. By thorough study of the problems before the board the representatives of these bodies are able to bring out all phases of the situation. The meetings are all public and open to the press and stenographic reports are taken of all evidence and cross-examination. The general result is a great volume of information available to the public and to members of parliament which in the past has been missing. With such information available tariff making is certain to be more suitable to the needs of the country and less likely to be a general bone of contention and sectional dispute.



Badly in Need of Pruning





*Knit Socks at Home*

# Is It Money You Want?

We offer you a spare-time occupation which pays well for every hour you work at it. No canvassing or selling. A profitable home-earning plan for every member of the family.

## You Need Never Be Without Money

**N**EVER to be without money sounds almost too good to be true doesn't it?

Yet, nothing could be more true. Picture this scene for yourself—You are seated at a table in your own home with an Auto Knitter, a wonderful hand operated knitting machine that knits socks by simply turning a handle. Fifty turns and the cuff is made, 90 more and the leg comes through, a few rows back and forth shapes the heel and toe, and 90 turns completes the foot. In 15 minutes a perfect sock can be knit!

When a few dozen pairs are ready—or any quantity—they are sent to us by parcel post. By return mail we send a Money-Order paying for the work, and in addition, a new lot of yarn. This new yarn costs you nothing, and it is replaced free of charge just as often as work is sent in. From this you can see that as long as the machine is operated—pay cheques will come. That is why we say—**YOU NEED NEVER BE WITHOUT MONEY.**

## Previous Experience Is Not Necessary

No previous experience is necessary; no special talent or ability is required. In fact, it makes no difference at all what your circumstances may be or where you live. If you would like to turn your spare hours into actual dollars, we can show you how. "I searched in vain for some way to make a little extra money at home" writes Mrs. A. Lempy who lives in a small Ontario town. Then someone told her about Auto Knitting, and she began the work in her spare time. And she confides in a letter to us: "We have realized our far off dream of buying a little home of our own." Mrs. Lempy is but one of a great many—Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars have been earned by Auto Knitter workers in Canada.

## There Is No Canvassing

You are perhaps familiar with the ordinary ways offered for earning spare-time money, and perhaps you have tried them and found them unsatisfactory. The most



*Send Them To Toronto*

common form of occupation offered is canvassing—but very few find themselves suited for selling, and to others it would be quite distasteful. Other plans offered are equally as unattractive and undignified.

It is, therefore, easy to understand why those who take up Auto Knitting are so happy in their work. For they are engaged in an occupation that is not only interesting and pleasant, but it is private. Here is what Mrs. R. Follick of Manitoba has to say about its privacy: "What I like is the privacy of the work, not even my neighbors know that I earn money this way, and I am sure of my pay cheques because the Company take all of the socks I knit."

## We Supply the Machine and Yarn—You Supply the Spare Time

The great success of the Auto Knitter business is based upon co-operation. We have immediate sale for all of the standard wool socks that we can possibly get—During a recent month over half a million pairs were sold to wholesale firms. Last year over 10,000 Dominion Express Money-Orders were mailed to our workers. Auto Knitting is a tested, established way of turning spare-time hours into real dollars. Think how pleased Mrs. Wesley Hearn of Saskatchewan must be that she took up this work four years ago. Here is part of an

interesting letter from her: "I am the mother of five children and do not get much time to knit, but I have made as much as \$45 a month besides doing all of my own housework."



*Receive Our Pay Cheques*

## Simply Send Us Your Name

Some folks hesitate about sending in a coupon thinking that it will obligate them to buy something. Well, here is one coupon that won't. When you send your name, we will mail you a beautiful booklet giving you complete information—How to get started, and what you can earn. We want you to know of the pleasant and profitable place we have for you as one of our workers. We want you to know of the substantial amounts that even a small part of your spare time will earn for you. We want you to know that no matter where you live or when you start you can work for us. Clip and mail the coupon right now while you are interested, you will be delighted with what we send.

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Dear Sirs:

Without the slightest obligation on my part, please send me information about making money at home.

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Address .....

Publication—The Grain Growers' Guide, November 15, 1927



# When I'm a Man I'll be somebody IF—



my daddy takes a big enough policy with The Manufacturers Life. He can take out an Endowment Policy that will help me go through University when I'm finished High School, or give me a start in business. Or he can take out a Twenty Pay Life Policy that will make sure of an education for me and a living for Mother if he dies before I'm big enough to take his place.

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CHANNELL LIMITED, TORONTO

## Farmers Increase Their Floor Space

While the number of farms has increased 25 per cent., the improved acreage has increased 100 per cent.

By R. D. COLQUETTE

**T**HE general census of Canada is taken every ten years, but under the terms of the Autonomy Act, by which the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created, a census is taken every five years in the prairie provinces. The last one was taken in 1926, and though the information is not yet all tabulated, bulletins are being published from time to time giving the results as they are compiled.

Number Four of the series deals with agricultural statistics as compiled from the census. The figures given include the four census years, 1911 to 1926 inclusive. It is proposed to deal here with those relating to three general divisions, first, total acreages, which include all the land, improved and unimproved, occupied as farms; second, improved

minor crops, cultivated hay and pasture and to summerfallow was 26 acres per farm and in 1926 over 57 acres per farm, an increase of 119 per cent.

Summing up these figures we find that whereas between 1911 and 1926 the average farm increased in size by 25 per cent. the improved acreage per farm increased 74 per cent., the acreage per farm in principal crops increased 58 per cent., and the improved land devoted to other than principal crops increased 119 per cent.

### Definite Trends Shown

These figures show some very definite trends in agricultural development. The outstanding fact brought out is the increase of 74 per cent. in the improved acreage per farm. As has been mentioned before in The Guide many farmers have

Statistics of prairie farms compiled from reports of the 1926 census.

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta
Number of Farms .....	53,251	117,787	77,130
Total Acreage .....	14,411,596	45,944,965	28,572,931
Average size of Farm .....	271	391	370
Improved Acreage .....	8,346,021	27,714,045	13,204,156
Improved Acreage per Farm .....	156	235	171
Field Crops .....	6,261,417	19,558,579	9,166,700
Field Crops per Farm .....	118	166	119

land, which includes all land that has been subdued from the wild state and is now under cultivated crops and summerfallow; and third, the acreage devoted to the principal crops.

### Satisfactory Increases

The total acreage, improved and unimproved, of occupied farms increased from 57,642,844 acres in 1911 to 88,929,493 in 1926. The total number of farms increased in the same period from 199,203 to 248,168 or about 25 per cent. Dividing the acreage by the number of farms we find that the average size of farm increased from 289 acres to 358 acres, an increase of 24 per cent. in the 15 years.

The area of improved land increased from 22,969,774 acres in 1911 to 49,264,222 acres in 1926, an increase of 110 per cent. in the land in actual cultivation while, as we have seen, the number of farms increased only 25 per cent. In 1911 the improved area per farm was 115 acres. In 1926 it was 199 acres. This works out to a percentage increase of the improved land per farm of 74 per cent. on the average.

The total acreage of the principal field crops during the 15 years from 1911 to 1926 increased from 17,677,091 acres to 34,986,696 acres, an increase of 100 per cent., while the number of farms increased 25 per cent. In other words production of the principal field crops increased four times as fast as the number of farms. Dividing the 17,677,091 acres sown to principal field crops in 1911 by the number of occupied farms in that year we have an average of about 89 acres sown to these crops per farm. The same calculation for 1926 shows that the acreage per farm in principal crops was 141 acres, an increase per farm of over 58 per cent.

A calculation also shows that in 1911 the improved acreage not devoted to principal crops, that is, devoted to

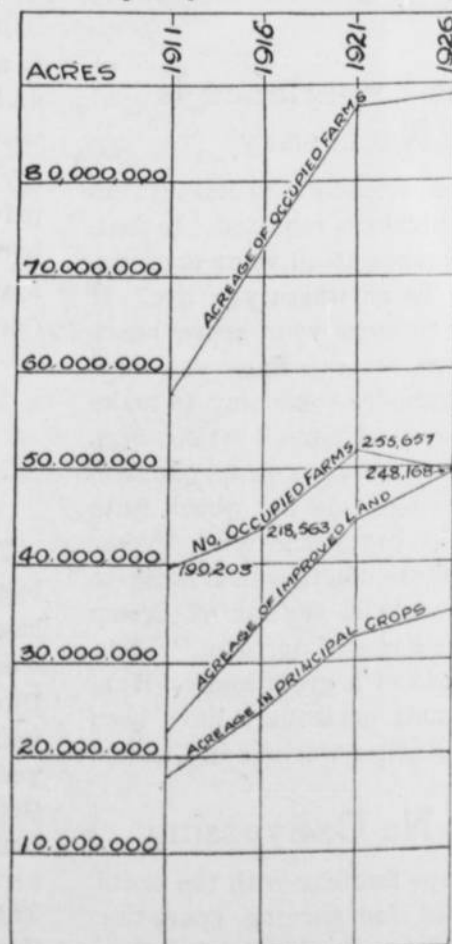
emerged from the pioneer stage in which their energies were largely devoted to toting supplies long distances, putting up farm buildings and getting new land broken or cleared. They now have more land broken and full outfits built up and their energies are now chiefly devoted to actual production. Larger machinery, more tractors and trucks and improved management are also having their effect. The result is that the average farmer is producing 75 per cent more than he did 15 years ago. The rapid increase in the production of hogs and dairy products, though not dealt with here, also show a healthy trend.

The large increase, amounting to 119 per cent., in land devoted to other purposes than the growing of principal crops shows the trend toward mixed farming, though the passing of free wild pasture land has something to do with it. There has also been a large development in truck farming around towns and cities in the 15 years. The fourth census bulletin does not classify these small truck farms and it is therefore impossible to take them into consideration. The general effect would be

to show a still larger increase in the improved acreage per grain and stock farm.

A reference to the second chart shows some remarkable comparisons between the provinces. In Manitoba the lines showing the relationship between the number of farms and the improved acreage do not diverge rapidly as they do in the other provinces. This is due to the fact that the province had on the whole passed out of the pioneer stage by 1911 and also, no doubt, to the increase in the number of small truck farms, principally around Winnipeg.

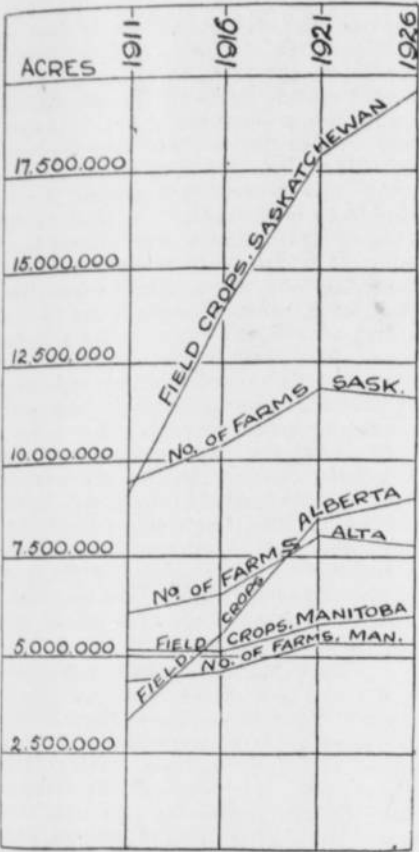
The average size of farm in Manitoba, including improved and unimproved land, is 271 acres, in Saskatchewan 390 acres and in Alberta 370 acres. In Manitoba the average amount of



Prairie Farms and Acreage  
Showing the relationship between number of farms and total acreage, improved acreage and acreage in principal crops.



improved land per farm in 1911 was 154 acres. In 1926 it was about 156 acres. In Saskatchewan the improved land per farm in 1911 was 125 acres. By 1926 it had increased to 235 acres on the average. This represents an increase of 88 per cent. in the amount of improved land on the average Saskatchewan farm. In Alberta the improved land per farm for the same years was 72 acres and 171 acres, an increase of 137 per cent. The improved acreage per farm is, however, 64 acres less than in



Western Canada's Expanding Agriculture  
This chart shows the increase in the number of farms and the increase in the acreage of field crops by provinces.

Saskatchewan, due chiefly to later settlement and the development of dairy farming in the North.

In Manitoba the amount of unimproved land per farm is 114 acres, in Saskatchewan it is 155 acres, and in Alberta 199 acres. This is an indication that in Saskatchewan and particularly in Alberta there is still considerable land to be improved on the farms now occupied and an increase in the average improved land per occupied farm may be looked for.

The table on page 10 brings together some of the data which is given above for ready reference and comparison. It is from the figures for 1926 and covers occupied farms.

#### Poultry R.O.P. Grows

A. C. McCulloch, of the Federal Poultry Branch, calls attention of The Guide to some facts connected with increased popularity of the record of performance for poultry as evidenced by increases in entries. Mr. McCulloch says:

"Up to October 26 of this year there were 277 breeders entered with a total of 37,171 birds, for the coming year, as compared with 240 breeders and 29,301 birds entered up to the same date last year. Of the 277 breeders entered this year, 68 are new ones.

"The three prairie provinces show the largest proportionate increase in entries and all of them are well over their entries to the same date last year. Manitoba, up to October 26, last year, had 14 breeders with an entry of 900 birds, and this year has 20 breeders with an entry of 1650 birds. Ten of the breeders are new ones. Saskatchewan had ten breeders with 600 birds last year and thirteen breeders with 1120 birds this year. Three of the breeders are new. Alberta had thirteen breeders with 1,050 birds last year, and has twenty-nine breeders with 2,810 birds this year. Sixteen of these breeders are new to the work.

"Entries do not close until the end of November, so more will be received after the present writing. It is anticipated that the coming year's entry will show around 300 breeders with possibly 39,000 or 40,000 birds entered."

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Pianos, Player-Pianos, Phonographs, Organs, Small Instruments, Radio Sets, Phonograph Records and Player-Piano Rolls

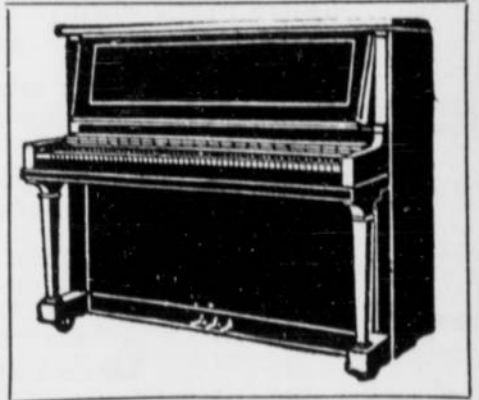
Such gifts as these last long after the excitement of Christmas has passed. Each time they are used they recall the giver. Everybody enjoys music in its various forms. Nothing that you could give would be more acceptable. Our easy payment plan makes the payment of any of these gifts a simple matter—a small cash payment and the balance on terms to suit your convenience.

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Canada	\$385
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Ennis	\$415
"Colonial"	
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Gerhard Heintzman	\$495
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USED PIANOS AT BARGAIN PRICES	
Thoroughly overhauled and in good condition.	\$265
Upwards	

The Ennis piano "Bungalow Style," finished in either Mahogany or Oak with free stool and freight prepaid to your nearest station, at a special Christmas selling price that means a saving of over \$50 to \$75 on similar values which might be secured elsewhere—one of the greatest bargain offers we have ever made. Pay \$25 now—have your piano shipped now or for Christmas, whichever you prefer, and pay off the balance at the rate of \$10 monthly. Half-yearly, or full payments arranged on one-quarter cash payments if you prefer them. This piano has a rich resonant tone, is exquisitely beautiful in design and finish, and guaranteed by both the manufacturers \$395 and ourselves at this special price.



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PRICES FROM \$115 TO \$385

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### SPECIAL CLEARANCE! McLagan Phonographs

Regular	Now
\$145.50	\$108.50
162.00	113.40
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Complete with Free Record Selections.

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No matter where you are, you can connect up today with the finest music by America's leading bands and orchestras, "listen-in" on speeches and addresses of international note, receive the news of the day, the markets and enjoy a personal contact with the outside world at large—over the radio. Let us supply your needs from our fully equipped Radio Department. Headquarters for the following standardized makes:

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"BIGGEST, BEST AND BUSIEST MUSIC HOUSE"

## Any Member of the Family

can compete in *The Guide's Fourth Annual Feature Competition*. See pages 28-29. If you can add carefully and follow the rules you cannot help but win. Time is rapidly slipping by. Delay is dangerous.



# Benefits ALL the Family



ONE of Delco-Light's big advantages is that every member of the family benefits when it is installed. Delco-Light's brilliant, safe electric light makes reading a pleasure—enables the children to study better. With its aid, the evening chores are completed in quicker, easier fashion. You take pride in your well-lighted rooms when entertaining. You can enjoy the wonderful conveniences of radio, using Delco-Light's batteries.

Delco-Light's power saves time and labor for all by turning the separator, churn, grinder, saw—pumping water and doing other tasks. Delco-Light is built in styles and sizes to meet every need. Sold on the General Motors plan of Deferred Payments. Send postcard for details now.

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Sales and Installation Branches in Every Province

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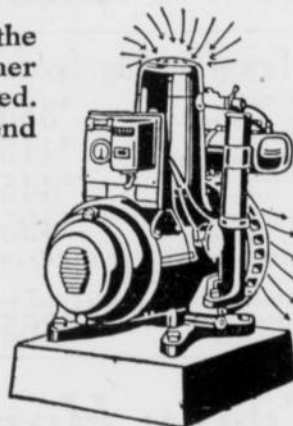
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FARM ELECTRICITY



Air-cooled motor.  
(See arrows above)  
Direct drive—saves  
power.

Approved by  
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## NEW WATER FERN

Beautiful House Plant --- REQUIRES NO SOIL



THRIVES  
IN A VASE  
OF WATER

A peculiar and interesting plant that is admired by everyone; handsome, velvety, fine, fern-like foliage. Curled up and goes to sleep when taken out of water, and keeps in its sleeping or dormant state for weeks and awakens again in a few minutes after being placed in water.

Owing to the fact it is capable of sleeping and awakening repeatedly, it is called the Opossum Fern. Do not confuse this plant with the much advertised Resurrection plant.

If you want one of the most satisfactory and beautiful "Table Ferns," something entirely new, get one of these marvels of plant life. Plants, 25c each; 3 for 50c; 7 for \$1.00, postpaid. DO NOT SEND CANADIAN POSTAGE STAMPS as we can not use them.

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313 W. F., GALESBURG, MICHIGAN.

## To Holders of Dominion Government Bonds Due November 1st, 1927

Our current List describes a broad selection of Government, Municipal and well secured Corporation bonds that should prove suitable for re-investment of funds received by holders of Renewal Loan bonds maturing November 1st.

Copy of this List will be gladly  
forwarded upon request.

Lindsay Building,  
Winnipeg,  
Telephone: 22 864-5

Wood, Gundy Limited

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"I wish to congratulate you on your grading of furs. Since I turned my furs to Fox, I can safely say I realize MORE MONEY than I have elsewhere."

Hundreds of similar letters from trappers and collectors all over the country prove that Fox pays bigger prices, makes quicker payments, pays or refunds all shipping charges—gives everyone a square deal all around. Mail coupon for Fox New York guaranteed fur price list, FREE shipping tags, trapper's hand book and letters from trappers like yourself with whom we do business.



George I. Fox Corp.,  
260 W. 30th St., New York  
Send me free items mentioned in  
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Name \_\_\_\_\_

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## RAW FURS

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Ship your raw furs by mail or express to  
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BEST PRICES  
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INCORPORATED 27th MAY 1670

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## Pig Clubs Compete

Youngsters wind up season with week in city.  
Winners picked for Toronto

THE provincial competitions held in the last fortnight at Winnipeg and Saskatoon wind up the program for the year among the boys' and girls' pig clubs on the prairie provinces. All that remains is for the winners of the C.N.R. and C.P.R. prizes to visit the Toronto Royal, and mayhap, as two years ago, to bring the Robb trophy, won in competition with boys of the eastern provinces, back to the prairies. The C.N.R. provincial competition, which brings to the winners a gold medal, a trip to Toronto, and the right to compete for the Robb trophy was won in Saskatchewan by Fred and Ray Lorenz, of Shellbrook, and in Manitoba by Albert Wilton and Mervin Anderson of Roland. The C.P.R. trophy goes to James Clark and Thomas Cumming, of Kennedy, in Saskatchewan, and for Manitoba, Ivan Graham and Wm. Parr, of Kenton. These winners also get a trip to Toronto Royal and a valuable cup. The provincial competition in Alberta was cancelled this year because of the situation in that province with regard to infantile paralysis.

In addition to the above competitions Manitoba has a prize for the best ear load of pigs raised by any club in the province. This was won by the Roland boys and girls, who were able to bring a full ear of sixty selects to the stock yards. Dave Felker, Wiseton, Sask., won the prize for the best pair of pigs shown at Saskatoon.

### 800 Manitoba Kids in it

H. E. Wood, of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, gives the following summary of the work done with pig clubs in that province during 1927: There were 32 clubs, said Mr. Wood to The Guide representative, and they raised an aggregate of 2,390 pigs. Each boy or girl may raise from two to ten pigs, but the average number is three. During the summer the members of the various pig clubs compete at their local fairs, prize money coming equally from local sources and from the provincial and federal departments of agriculture. At a date in November set by the provincial department, all clubs send their pigs to the Winnipeg stock yards to be judged. A ear must contain at least sixty pigs, but may contain any number in excess of that, strong clubs enjoying the advantage that they may select of their best to obtain sixty for competition.

Pig club boys and girls spend a whole week in Winnipeg at the time of the provincial contest. They are housed at the agricultural college where they receive a lecture on swine judging and where their judging contest is staged. In addition to visits to the stock yards, they are the guests of various business organizations, the United Grain Growers dining them and entertaining them for a whole day.

### Best Pigs Yet

Speaking of the exceptionally high quality of pigs raised this year, Mr. Wood declared that 77 per cent of the total number of pigs raised and marketed by pig clubs graded select. Over one hundred young sows of good conformation were retained for breeding in the districts where clubs were located and it is unanimously agreed that these clubs have been powerful factors in promoting the raising of a better type of market pig.

In addition to the pigs kept for breeding the boys and girls competition provided fifty pigs which are being entered at Toronto Royal in the name of the Manitoba Swine Breeders' Association in the new interprovincial competition. Mr. Wood believes this to be one of the best loads ever sent East.

The prize loads at Winnipeg were all bought at \$10.50, a premium of fifty cents over the highest market price. The stock load, handled by the United Livestock Growers, was bought by the Swift Canadian Co., who also contributed to the success of the week by entertaining the boys and girls at their plant.

Saskatchewan will hold its annual dressed poultry shows this year at Regina, December 7, and at Saskatoon, December 8.



## Beef Grading

Investigation undertaken by Western Canada Livestock Union—Advisability of grading dressed beef meets with favorable opinions from all elements in livestock business at preliminary hearings

**B**EEF grading will be an accomplished fact at no distant date if one may trust the unanimity of support which is being expressed before the committee charged with investigating the question by the Western Canada Livestock Union. The committee has held meetings at Moose Jaw and Calgary and are to have further hearings at various other large centres in the three prairie provinces. At the meetings which have been held, all the various economic interests concerned in the production and distribution of beef have signified their support of the proposal, and have so far shown a generous spirit of compromise in planning the details of so important a step.

Briefly, the situation which must be remedied is this: present market practice makes it more profitable for retail butchers to handle beef from inferior animals with the result that the producer of good cattle gets nothing for his pains, and the consumer, disappointed at the commodity for which he has paid a good price, turns to other foods, a tendency which reacts unfavourably on every element in the beef business.

To be more specific, the city retail butcher refuses to take prime steer beef off the packers' hooks because he can purchase cow beef and unfinished steer beef at a lower price and dispose of it just as easily to the public, for the household meat buyer knows probably less about the fine points in the commodity he is purchasing than about any other class of foodstuffs.

### Situation at Rural Points

The evidence before the Committee substantiates the claim that at most country points it is now impossible to buy first class beef. This is not a reflection on the local butcher, for frequently he is not able to buy well finished livestock, the tendency being to ship out anything which will bring a fair price to the central stock yards and to save transportation on the culls by selling them locally.

The committee is under no illusion about making any great increase in the amount of beef consumed. Such an increase would be made largely at the expense of pork, mutton, poultry and dairy products and would be no real gain to the farming industry on the whole, but its members believe that by penalizing "tiger meat" and putting a corresponding premium on the choice article, domestic consumers will willingly contribute more to the industry, and damaging seasonal variations in price will, to some extent, be eliminated. This has undoubtedly been the outcome of egg and swine grading.

### Fixing the Grades

There is the widest difference of opinion when it comes to planning details. The general feeling is that at the start grades should be few so that consumers will not be confused. The question of grades is inextricably linked with another question—discrimination between sexes. Well finished steer beef will always be the standard because it is thicker in the region of high priced cuts and carries less flank. The majority opinion amongst producers whose views have been heard is that the top grade should be reserved for well finished steer beef, that there should be a wide middle grade for good beef of both sexes, and lastly, a grade for culls. There is some room for advocating that prime heifers be classed with steers, as a heifer is immeasurably better from the butcher's standpoint than a cow with the same depth of flesh.

Another proposal is to have three classifications for steers, for heifers and for cows; in other words, nine grades of beef. Either one of these plans contains undesirable features and the matter of grades is still under advisement by the committee.

It should be explained that there is no suggestion advanced in favor of grading animals on the hoof as is done with hogs. Sponsors of beef grading would leave stock yards' procedure exactly as it is today. A grader would pass on the carcasses as they hang in

cold storage. This raises the question of who shall do the grading. To allow packers to do the grading, using trade marks of their own on the better quality carcasses would be to ensure that the standard would be kept up, but it would limit the volume graded, as only meat killed in inspected packing plants would be marked. There might also be a great lack of uniformity between the standards set by different packers. The question of government grading raises the same difficulty which we now experience with government health inspection. It is impracticable to have a veterinarian at every local butcher's plant.

There is also the bigger difficulty which has so far defied solution, of so marking carcasses that every small cut will bear distinguishable grade marks!

### Say Market Assured

Experiments by retail butchers in some of our larger cities, who have put a superior article before the public under a brand name, go to show that there is a consumptive demand for it at a higher price. The butcher has to face two difficulties, however. First, consumers are loath to accept the retailer's word that a certain piece of meat is worth, say 20 per cent. more than what is being asked at a competing store. Official grading would overcome this difficulty. The King's stamp would be the retailer's word for asking an advanced price.

The second difficulty, so retailers say, is that of getting a year round supply of the superior article. They are afraid that, if they create in their clientele an appetite for prime meat, they will not be able to hold their trade when perforce they have to substitute the poor article. Under present conditions the producer's retort to this argument of the retailer is that prices do not justify the cost of putting grain-fed steers on the market every month in the year. Thus the argument moves round in a circle which only grading can break.

It is, of course, known that a limited beef grading scheme is being tried in the United States. Retailers who can dispose of graded beef may get it at all times from their packers. Practically the only carcasses graded are those from show stock and from prime grain-fed steers. If a Canadian grading system were to be limited to this supply of cattle, the numbers available would be too small to ensure a regular supply.

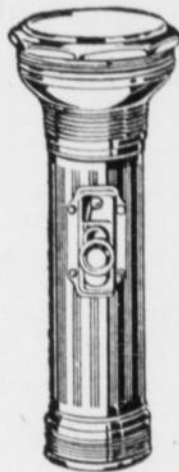
From the above summary it may be seen that the committee has a real problem to struggle with in devising a working plan. Its members seem to be fully seized with the importance of going slowly and conserving the support which producers, packers, and retailers have so far accorded them. The personnel of this committee is: R. A. Wright, J. H. Evans, Frank Baker, and R. S. Hamer, chairman; L. M. McQuat, secretary.

A new bulletin, entitled "A Study of Some Problems in Bacon Hog Production" has just been issued by the Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Alberta. This publication presents the results of a three-year experiment in comparing self-feeding with limited hand-feeding, skim-milk and tankage as protein supplements, dry lot and pasture management, with special reference to the type of hog and quality of carcass produced. Copies may be obtained by writing for Bulletin No. 15, to the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.

The three-month factory dairy course conducted annually at the Agricultural College of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, will commence on January 2, 1928. As only a limited number of students can be accepted, those planning to attend should apply as soon as possible. A special circular giving full particulars will be sent to anyone upon request. Write the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.



## A "Safe" Light for the Stable



Owning and Operating Radio Station CKNC (357 m.c.s.), Toronto, on the air every Monday and Thursday at 9 p.m.

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Eveready Flashlights are made in many sizes and designs, from pocket lamps to high-powered focussing models with 200 to 1500 foot range.

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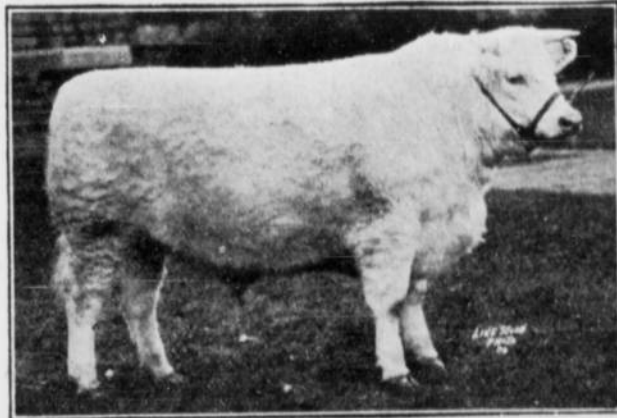
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—they last longer

## SHORTHORN STEERS

are popular with farmers, because they are quick feeders and on the average give the greatest weight for age of any breed.



### Four Baby Beef Shorthorn Steers

shipped from the same locality to Toronto this fall, netted the owners, clear of shipping expenses, nearly \$109.50 per head. The average age of the calves was between 10 and 11 months, and their average weight was 852 lbs. Prices ranged from 12½ to 14 cents per lb.

### Shorthorns are Unsurpassed

as baby beef producers, as well as for producing choice

Lismore 2nd, Grand Champion Steer over all breeds, Royal Winter Fair, 1926

butcher and export steers, when the question of profit is taken into consideration.

Write for free information on Shorthorns.

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JOHN GARDHOUSE, President  
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**It's play** for the boys to clean the stables with a Loudon Carrier. Easy to load, easy to raise, easy to carry load to the pile. The only roller-bearing, worm-gear carrier made. Either chain or crank lift. The nicest working, most durable and reliable Manure Carrier Equipment made. Get special descriptive circular and detail of our interesting selling plan. Write today to

LOUDON MACHINERY CO. of Canada Limited  
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Sell surplus farm equipment with a Classified Ad.



**When You  
Feel a Cold  
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Grip, Influenza and many Pneumonias begin as a common cold. Price 30c. (Made in Canada.)

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*E. W. Grove*

Proven Merit since 1889

**\$500.00  
GIVEN  
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The above amount will be given away by us in CASH PRIZES as follows:

1st Prize, \$100. 5th Prize, \$40.  
2nd Prize, \$75. 6th Prize, \$30.  
3rd Prize, \$60. 7th Prize, \$25.  
4th Prize, \$50. 8th Prize, \$20.

5 Prizes of \$10. Each in Cash  
10 Prizes of \$5. Each in Cash



**Solve the Puzzle AND WIN A CASH PRIZE**

Concealed in the face and head of Napoleon you will find seven faces. Can you see them? If so, mark each one with an X, cut out the picture, and write on a separate piece of paper, "I have found all the faces and marked them." Mail your answer to us, with your name and address written plainly. In case of ties, neatness, handwriting and punctuation will be considered factors. If your answer is correct, you will be advised by return mail. In order to qualify for one of the prizes, there is a simple condition to be fulfilled. This condition DOES NOT INVOLVE THE SPENDING OF ANY MONEY. All that we ask you to do, is to sell for us 10 bottles of our Erol Perfume among your friends, at 25c per bottle. When sold, and we have received the money, you will then be fully qualified in our competition, and eligible to compete for a Cash Prize at the close of same. THIS IS ABSOLUTELY THE ONLY CONDITION TO BE FULFILLED. When we receive your answer, we will mail you the Perfume to sell for us. Fill the coupon below and mail it at once. DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY.

**COUPON**

Enclosed please find solution to your puzzle. If correct, please send me AT YOUR EXPENSE, 10 bottles of perfume, which I will endeavor to sell among my friends, at 25c per bottle, and when sold I will return you the money. If for any reason I find I cannot sell the perfume, I agree to return it to you.

Name .....

Address .....

(No persons under 18 allowed to compete.)

Address your letter to

EROL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
Dept. 51 Toronto, 8 Ont.

## Beware the Quiet Bull

This experience taught F. Harry Slinn an unforgettable lesson

WHY, oh why, do we never learn by others' experience? All our farm journals are constantly exhorting us to "Beware the Bull," yet in spite of this almost every newspaper one picks up contains an account of some farmer or farm hand being either fatally or seriously injured by a bull; and on almost every occasion surprise is expressed, as the bull was of such a mild disposition and was considered to be quite free from guile.

In this district probably 25 per cent. of the farmers own a bull, and in travelling through the district as weed inspector, I was simply astounded at the indifference and unconcern that, not only the farmers, but also, in many cases, their wives, and even the little children regard the menace of the bull. As a matter of fact, as a rule, they appear to be sublimely unconscious of any danger. And all this in spite of the fact that in the majority of cases these bulls are not even dehorned. My own experience on this particular subject was completed some 25 years ago, and the lesson I received from the terrible experience of that time will be quite fresh in my memory if I live to twice that number of years.

### A Show Mannered Bull

At the time of which I write, I was about 14 years of age, and was employed by a dairyman just outside the city of Brandon.

My employer was concerned with the quality of his cattle, and he realized that the most economical way to keep his herd up to the highest possible standard was by the use of the very finest bulls it was possible to obtain.

In the early spring of the year of which I write he made a trip to Toronto, and while there purchased a splendid bull of outstanding merit and proven ability, both in the show ring and as a sire of high producers, for what he considered the very nominal sum of \$600.

The animal duly arrived at Brandon none the worse for his long trip overland, and, after about a month on the farm, was pronounced a model of sedate docility. Pete, the man of all-work, even dubbed him Bruno, as he said he resembled a great big Newfoundland dog.

The boss, who had had a long experience with cattle in the Old Country as well as in Canada, repeatedly cautioned Pete not to be deceived by Bruno's gentleness, warning him never to take any chances, but always remember, he said, "he's a bull." As for me, I was sternly commanded to leave him strictly alone.

### Cows Sniffed Trouble

As Bruno was stabled continually, it was the custom to exercise him twice daily by leading him to the river for water, a distance of perhaps 60 rods. A good stout lead-pole was provided with a spring snap on the end of the pole to be attached to the ring in the bull's nose; this snap was worked by a wire which extended to the other end of the pole, so that it was never necessary to approach any closer than five feet to the bull. On the ill-fated day, I had taken the cattle to pasture as usual immediately the boss had left for town with the milk wagon, and the day transpired as monotonous and uneventful as any other day, until on returning with the cows at four o'clock, the leaders of the herd—usually the most stolid old matrons of the bunch—suddenly threw their noses in the air, and with a snort, turned and fled in all directions. With the help of the dog, which was my constant companion, I managed to get a few into the yard, but most of the cows had rushed back to the pasture.

As this was most unheard-of behaviour on the part of the cows, I ran over to the house—the first building in the yard—to see if I could obtain help to bring them back again. As I had half expected, there was no one there, although occasionally at this time of day the boss would be completing the day's entry into his books. However, what I did not expect to find was the

boss's repeating rifle lying on the floor just inside the door, as if it had been thrown there from outside.

### The Tragedy Unfolds

On leaving the door at the rear of the house for the barn, such confusion met my astonished gaze. I became almost as panicky as the cattle. On one side of the yard, evidently having run foul of a wagon and rack standing there, lay the milk wagon on its side with milk-cans and bottles strewn in all directions, while close by lay Bruno dead. Over near the barn lay the delivery horse—a particularly fine mare, the pride of the boss—disembowelled and shot through the head.

And such a silence: it was as if the Pall of Death had settled over the place. The few cattle I had got into the yard had disappeared while I was in the house, and also the dog; not even a hen was to be seen; it seemed every living thing had fled in terror. On approaching the barn, which was a long low building with two rows of stalls facing into a feed alley, I was astonished to be able to see right through the barn as there was no door there, the feed being carried in at the centre of the barn at that end into the feed alley. Looking closer I could see that a hole had been literally smashed right through the end wall of the barn.

### An Ineffaceable Recollection

Just at this moment a team and buggy came into the yard on the gallop, and I soon saw that it contained the boss, hatless and coatless, and with a look on his face I shall never forget, accompanied by a doctor from town.

Bidding me to tie up the team they both rushed into the barn, where I followed as quickly as possible. On the other side of the hole in the barn lay poor Pete mutilated beyond recognition. I took one glance at that awful sight and recoiled sick at heart! And in the whole 25 years that have followed, whenever I see a bull running at large among human beings, that horrible picture appears before my gaze again.

It would appear that Pete had led the bull out after dinner as usual for his drink and exercise, but this time he had led him out with his halter, as the lead-pole was hanging up on its hook behind the bull's stall. Probably he had been in the habit of doing this—no one will ever know as Pete was always alone at this time. Apparently everything was alright, until they got quite close to the barn, when, the tracks would indicate the bull had attacked Pete, who ran into the barn, evidently trying to get the bull into his stall, which was at the far end. It would seem that he was running too fast to make the turn into the stall and the bull simply drove him through the wall. At the sight and smell of blood the bull had become so maddened that he had gored and stamped poor Pete's body to a pulp.

### When a Bull is Roused

In about an hour after this had happened, the boss had innocently driven into the yard with the milk wagon and was immediately attacked by the enraged bull, which first struck the mare, completely disembowelling her; after this he rushed the wagon, from which it is a miracle how the boss escaped with his life. He said afterwards he did not remember how he got to the house, where he got his rifle and forthwith dispatched the bull. After that he went over to the barn where his favorite mare was lying and mercifully ended her sufferings. On going into the barn he caught a glimpse of Pete, and, as there were no phones or cars there at that time, he jumped on one of the work horses and galloped the mile into town for help.

I often think of the awful consequences of poor Pete's carelessness; an extra minute would have put the pole on the bull and removed the halter—but for the sake of that little extra trouble—a valuable bull and the mare, which was valued at \$300, together with the damage to the milk float and barn, made a loss of over \$1,000, in addition to which a human life was lost, the value of which no man can estimate.



**It Pays to Keep  
A Bottle Handy**

A bottle of Gombault's—the old-time horse remedy. Have it on hand for use when you need it—keep your horses working. Used for 48 years for abscess, cuts, spavin, capped hock, curb, fistula, quittor and other ailments. Leaves no scars—no blemish. At your druggist, \$2.00 a bottle.

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**Daily Through Sleeping Car  
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Lv Edmonton	- -	7:10 A. M.
Lv Saskatoon	- -	5:30 P. M.
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Lv Winnipeg	- -	9:30 A. M.
Ar Duluth	- -	8:45 P. M.
Lv Duluth	- -	9:00 P. M.
Ar Madison	- -	7:20 A. M.
Ar Milwaukee	- -	10:25 A. M.
Ar Chicago	- -	11:30 A. M.

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Fares in December from  
Alberta and Saskatchewan  
to Chicago, Milwaukee,  
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From all points to Eastern  
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## New Tariff Cases

Tariff on sugar and rubber—Excise tax on cigarettes reviewed

THE October sittings of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation were concluded with the hearings on October 25, 26 and 27 of applications dealing with the customs duties on sugar, fish-net, machinery and rubber goods, and with the excise duties on cigarettes. In the case of sugar there were three distinct applications before the Board. The first was for the reduction of the British preferential duty on imported sugars, and was brought by W. M. Thrasher, of Saskatoon, R. J. Deachman appearing for the appellant. The second was made by the Dominion Sugar Company, which operates beet and cane sugar refineries at Chatham and Wallaceburg, Ont., and was for increase of the sugar duties in the interest of the beet sugar growers and refiners. The third, for the payment of a bounty on beet sugar production, was sponsored by Canadian Sugar Factories of Raymond, Alta.

### The Sugar Case

Mr. Deachman asked for the reduction of the British preferential duty on the ground that the refiners in Canada enjoyed a virtual monopoly, and at the same time requested the abolition of the Dutch standard in grading imported sugar which he regarded as a device for further increasing the protection enjoyed by the Canadian refineries.

A. E. Darby, for the Canadian Council of Agriculture, while supporting the application, held that the main effect of the British preferential duty was to subsidize the West Indian planters who were able, owing to the fact that the price of sugar is determined in relation to the Cuban domestic price, to absorb by far the greater part of the preference given under the Canadian tariff. The Dominion Sugar company presented a comprehensive statement of the situation of the beet sugar industry in Ontario and urged that the duty should be raised in order to overcome the growing competition on the Canadian market of Cuban sugar, refined in Cuba and imported into Canada, with Canadian refined sugars and especially with beet sugar. The Raymond beet sugar refinery presented a brief, citing the difficulties under which the industry in Alberta labored, reviewing the methods adopted in European countries to encourage the growth of the sugar beet and the refining industry and asking for a bounty of one-half cent a pound or fifty cents per hundredweight on beet sugar produced in Canada, the bounty to continue for six years and not to exceed in any one year the amount of \$500,000. The examination of these briefs and the arguments on them will be continued at a second hearing, the date of which will be announced.

An application for the placing on the free list of machinery used in the manufacture of fish-nets on the ground that it is not produced in Canada and constitutes a heavy tax on the industry, was not advanced beyond its initial stage and will be taken up again at a later date.

### Excise on Cigarettes

The second hearing on the application for the reduction of the excise duties on cigarettes produced a lengthy brief from the manufacturers of cigarettes in support of the contentions that the existing duties encourage smuggling, and that their reduction would result in an increase rather than a loss of revenues. The application was supported by A. E. Darby, of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, on the ground that it was an unduly heavy tax on consumption and that a larger portion of the revenues ought to be derived from taxation of income levied in accordance with ability to pay. It is unlikely that there will be any further hearing on this application.

On October 27, R. J. Deachman, for the Consumers League of Canada, applied for a substantial reduction in the duties on rubber goods, stating that the present rate almost prohibits imports, and that the Canadian producers not only hold the home market, but are able to sell their goods in almost every

## THRIFTY AND FLEET A TIME AND MONEY SAVER



THRIFT always thrills, but thrilling performance is not always thrifty.

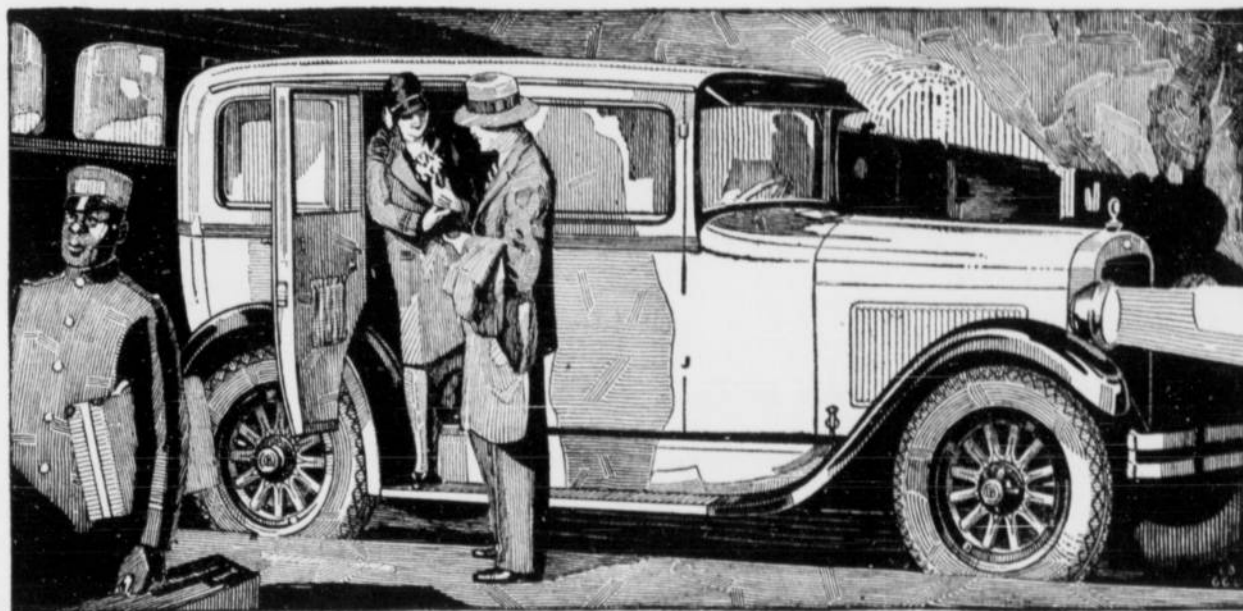
Because Dodge Brothers new Four is light, low and expertly balanced, your tire bills shrink to insignificance.

Because of these qualities, and because it is powered by the remarkable new

"124" motor, your gas bills are cut one-third.

Because it is built the good Dodge way—honestly, expertly, dependably—your maintenance bills are negligible.

The fastest Four in America is also America's finest—and one of the most economical cars ever built.



## DODGE BROTHERS NEW FOUR

MADE IN CANADA

**Hudson's Bay Company.**  
INCORPORATED 27<sup>th</sup> MAY 1870.

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MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA  
FARMING LANDS FOR SALE  
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THE WESTERN SEED CLEANERS AND GRADERS LIMITED has secured the rights for Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan for Penney and Porter's Seed Cleaner which stands unrivalled in cleaning grain. It takes out the last wild oat as well as grading the grain which comes out like hand picked kernels. The adjustable screen is here to fill a long felt want by the farmers. It saves your dockage, leaves your feed grain at home, also saves the enormous freight expense on hauling waste.

To handle the big trade, we are offering a special proposition for farmers to get in on the ground floor and secure one of these machines at rock-bottom price.

Write for particulars to  
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IN every package of Quick Quaker marked "China" you will find a lovely china dish. Sometimes a cup and saucer, sometimes a plate, bowl or salt shaker.

Every piece of this china, is delicately moulded and prettily decorated in blue and gold. Pieces you will be proud to have on your table. You are sure to be interested in collecting such pretty dishes.

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Costs but a cent a meal. Nowhere else can you get such nourishment for so little cost. Quick Quaker cooks quickly—in 2½ to 5 minutes. Same superiority of quality as the famous Quaker Oats.

Be sure the Quaker figure is on the oats you buy. Packages wrapped, sealed, dustproof.



## QUAKER OATS

—you have always known.

## QUICK QUAKER

—cooks in 2½ to 5 minutes.

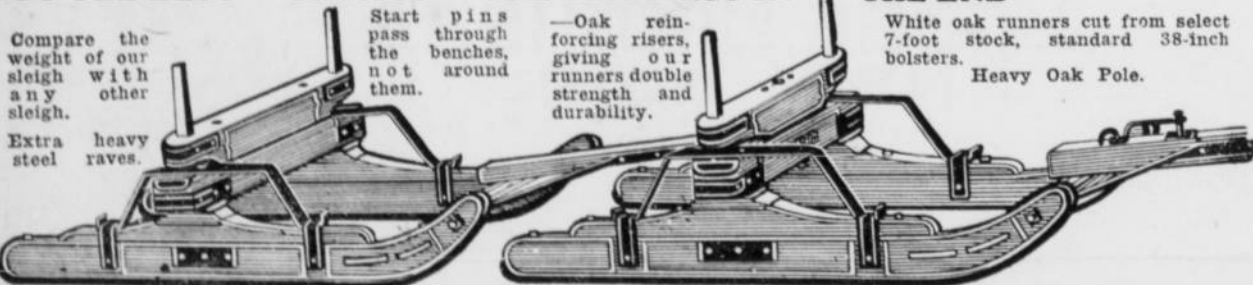
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## T-A Empire Bob Sleighs THE BEST .. VALUE ..

**T-A BOB SLEIGHTS**—The West's best value. A most SUPERIOR made sleigh, as there is only the very highest grade selected hard wood used in its construction. Specially note the reinforced RISERS, heavy maple benches and bunks with heavy steel bands and the heavy No. 1 oak pole.

**BUY THE BEST • IT PAYS • THE CHEAPEST IN**

**THE END**



Compare the weight of our sleigh with any other sleigh. Extra heavy steel raves.

Start pins pass through the benches, not around them.

—Oak reinforcing risers, giving our runners double strength and durability.

White oak runners cut from select 7-foot stock, standard 38-inch bolsters.

Heavy Oak Pole.

Powerfully built, heavily braced and reinforced.

Runners one piece, best quality white oak.

	Weight	Winnipeg	Regina	Edmonton
6601—2-inch Steel Shoe .....	490 lbs.	\$41.85	\$44.15	\$46.00
6602—2-inch Cast Shoe .....	585 lbs.	50.45	53.00	55.25
6603—2½-inch Steel Shoe .....	538 lbs.	45.15	47.60	49.65
6604—2½-inch Cast Shoe .....	672 lbs.	54.50	57.70	60.25

### SPECIAL—No. 3 BOB SLEIGH—A real serviceable, medium weight Sleigh

with runners one piece, best quality elm. Bolsters and benches best hard maple—Reaches and rollers of best hard maple. Pole of superior selected stock.

A REMARKABLE VALUE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICE

	Weight	Winnipeg	Regina	Edmonton
6603½—2½-inch Steel Shoe .....	420 lbs.	\$32.00	\$34.00	\$35.50

**We are offering a Wonderful Value and Money-Saving Price in our "NEW SUPERIOR" FANNING MILL**

PRICE:	Winnipeg	Regina	Edmonton
24-inch	\$30.40	\$37.50	\$53.50
32-inch	\$31.65	\$39.00	\$55.00
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## The Grain Growers' Guide

country of the world. He argued that the industry is largely controlled outside of Canada and that the excess prices paid by Canadian consumers go largely to stockholders in the United States.

Supporting the application on behalf of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, A. E. Darby urged that by consolidation of the industry and by the establishment of subsidiaries of American companies in Canada the Canadian rubber manufacturers were able to make excessive profits and to maintain prices under the shelter of the tariff in excess of what the consumers had a right to enjoy and would obtain under conditions of healthy competition. He cited the surpluses accumulated by the one rubber company and the financial manipulations involved in the development of another rubber company as evidence of these contentions, quoting the circular of a firm of investment brokers selling common stock in the one company which stated that "disregarding cash dividends and deducting cost of rights, an investment of \$1,000 in this company in 1910 has a market value to-day in excess of \$92,000."

### Rubber Association's Rebuttal

A lengthy brief in rebuttal was presented by Arthur Hannay, representing the Rubber Association. At the outset Mr. Hannay drew attention to a circular issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce to manufacturers and detailing the sittings of the Advisory Board. The circular stated that applications should be made by interested manufacturers through their Canadian customers. The interpretation of this circular as an incitement of American manufacturers to make applications for reductions of Canadian customs duties was received by W. H. Moore, the chairman, with considerable scepticism. Mr. Hannay proceeded to argue that the greater part of the capital in the rubber industry in Canada is Canadian-owned and the larger number of the companies are wholly owned in Canada. He gave figures purporting to show that the average annual profits of the ten major companies formed 1.22 per cent. of sales, calculated over the past seven years. He cited comparative prices of various lines of rubber goods in Canada and the United States to show that prices in this country are not unreasonable and that the Canadian manufacturers do not take advantage of the duties in pricing their products. The hearing was ultimately adjourned and will be completed later.

### Russell Takes to Raising Remounts

Continued from Page 6

breeding season began with Youneed at Birtle, and Merry Marquis at Russell.

And now? In July of this year we saw at the Birtle, Shellmouth and Russell fairs, the results of our first year's breeding activities. The special classes for these foals brought out large entries at each of the fairs. At Russell, with our Clyde club, with privately owned Pereheron and Clyde stallions, and with the Marquis we aimed at getting out 100 foals. We did not succeed, but we had an excellent showing. The Thoroughbred club foals were, for the most part, of the type that will make splendid light delivery horses. There is a fair sprinkling that give promise of being really good saddlers of the remount type, and here and there is the thoroughbred. In all, the "blood" with its promise of stamina, shows clearly. Barry is already planning futurity races and our 1930 Derby should be worth watching!

This season the club has been in full operation with Youneed, Hinkle, and Merry Marquis. There is no difficulty now in obtaining the necessary number of mares—we are able to select the best and refuse those unsuitable for this breeding. The financial difficulties are not yet cleared, but with the promise of a steady revenue the prospects are bright. In the meantime we are breeding here light horses of the best type, from the best sires we can obtain. We hope that the demand for such horses will ensure the continued success of our organization and that, in spite of our initial difficulties, we may yet regard it as the best of our local livestock improvement schemes.



# Combines Gaining Favor

*In avowedly bad harvest season, new type of thresher earns commendation*

**E**VEN the most casual examination of harvest conditions in Western Canada this year will show what a rapid advance the combine has made in winning popular favor. An estimate made by the Swift Current Experiment Station last year shows that there were about 170 combines working in the three prairie provinces. The Guide learns that the I. H. C. sold no less than 70 machines from their Saskatoon branch alone, disposing of no less than 200 machines altogether in Western Canada. With regard to the volume of business done by the other companies offering this new type of harvester it is practically certain that no less than 500 combines were purchased for this year's harvest.

Four years ago, before the West knew what to expect in the way of performance, it would have been agreed that a season like the past one, marked by extreme lateness and heavy rains in the early harvest weeks, combines would be at a serious disadvantage. Yet, strangely, the combine has given better relative satisfaction than in so-called good harvest years. The experience of Henry Leathers who operates a 10-foot McCormick-Deering combine at Heaslip, Man., is paralleled by many other cases. Mr. Leathers says:

"We put our combine over 415 acres of rye, barley and wheat. When we finished at least one-third of the crop in this part of the country was still unthreshed. Since then soaking rains have fallen and caused considerable loss (to crops still standing in stook.)"

"The saving over the old system is certainly great, but anybody can figure it out for himself. The same labor that it takes to seed a crop will harvest it. The same gas that threshes a crop will cut and thresh it and there is no twine to buy."

#### Combine Working on Stooks

The editor was on the farm of C. S. Noble, Nobleford, Alta., early in October. He has three combines, two Holts and a lighter make. He has just completed harvesting a 55,000-bushel crop, while all around him separators were just commencing what promised to be a long season because of the weight of the crop. Mr. Noble was using a bundle pick-up in fields which had been cut with a binder and stooked. The combines, which had already done their season's work, gave promise of rendering important service in stooked fields to supplement the overworked separators.

As to costs The Guide is informed that J. H. Robson, of Leney, Sask., put his crop in the bin at a cost of 3½ cents a bushel. A neighbor of his, Mr. Freeborn, who also harvested his crop with a combine, declares that if he had bought one a year earlier, he would have saved

from \$700 to \$800. Mr. Freeborn also gives the experience of another farmer at Vanseoy, Sask., who started in to cut with a binder, but found that the straw was so heavy and the grain so light that it would not pay him to cut it, and decided to leave it alone. A neighbor who had a combine suggested that they block off about fifty acres and use the combine on it to see if it could be handled cheaply enough to make it worth while saving the crop. The experiment succeeded, the whole crop was harvested with the combine and placed in the bin at a cost for which it could be profitably disposed of. Following this demonstration, says the Nichols and Shepard agent at that point, he could have sold twenty combines had he been able to get them at that date.

#### Catch Lodged Grain

The editor walked through some wheat fields east of Claresholm, Alta., where the crop was very heavy, somewhat frozen and tough, and badly lodged. Binders were forced to the tedious expedient of cutting one way only, while combines, notably one on the farm of J. J. Strang, made the complete round of the field without trouble. This is possible because all that the combine requires to be picked up is the heads, whereas the binder must get enough straw to make a sheaf that can be tied.

One is frequently asked if combine-cut grain grades as well as that harvested in the old way. This suspicion gains color from the fact that in the early marketings of grain this season a considerable portion graded tough, while at the present time ear inspections show the grain to be coming forward in better condition, in fact, one hospital elevator informs The Guide that there is not enough tough grain coming forward to enable it to operate its drier to advantage. This is the opinion of Mr. Leathers, quoted above, on the matter of quality:

"On October 1 we had just received returns for four cars. The first car went tough by six points. The next two went straight grade. The fourth went tough. That figured out at 50-50. We were told that the same day 15 returns had come to Minto, two cars grading straight grade and thirteen tough. (Presumably this was grain harvested by the binder, stooked, and threshed in the regular way.)"

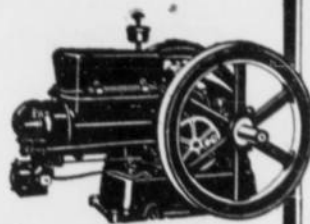
Mr. Leathers confesses to the drawback caused by green weeds in the combined grain. In fact, he admits that he might have been in serious difficulty in this respect but for the fact that he is situated conveniently close to the local elevator and was in a position to have all the green weeds cleaned out before shipment.

## Fort Langley



Above is a picture of the original loop-holed Fort Langley built of hewn timbers, with whipsawn lumber inside. The erection of this Fort by Gov. Geo. Simpson of the Hudson's Bay Co., gave Canada the claim to land as far south as the 49th parallel and saved what is now Canada's westernmost province for the crown. At the left is the stone cairn erected close to the Fort.

In a recent Guide article, Chas. E. Hope, now farming close to Fort Langley, declared that the fort was well situated to repel Indian attack which, fortunately, never came.



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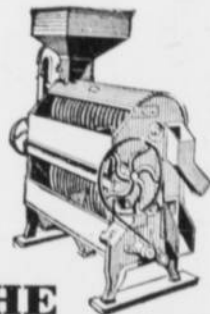
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It Has Freed their Wheat from Dockage

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**Mr. LeRoy, Franklin, Man., made \$683.50 Net Profit on one Car he Cleaned**

Another got No. 2 Northern for 900 bushels which graded previously No. 4 Rejected and made a saving of 21c per bushel. Another cleaned 1,500 bushels of Wheat badly mixed with Oats and Barley for which the elevator offered only feed price. The Carter Disc raised his grade to No. 3 Northern and paid him a profit of 47c per bushel. These are only a few of the testimonials which this booklet contains.

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## Acid Stomach is Dangerous

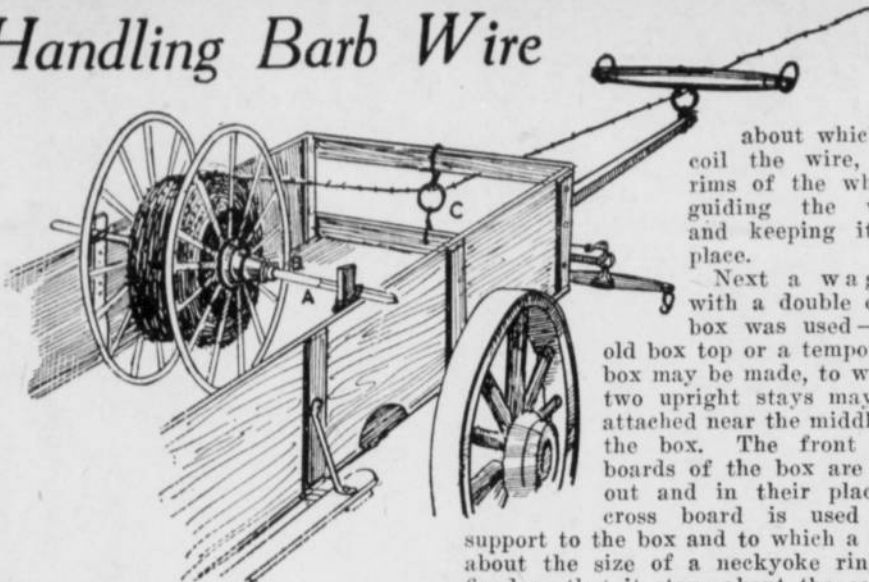
Sufferers From Indigestion  
CUT THIS OUT

"Stomach trouble, dyspepsia, indigestion, sourness, gas, heartburn, food fermentation, etc., are caused nine times in ten by chronic acid stomach," says a well known authority.

Burning hydrochloric acid develops in the stomach at an alarming rate. The acid irritates and inflames the delicate stomach lining and often leads to gastritis or stomach ulcers. Don't dose an acid stomach with pepsin or artificial digestants that only give temporary relief from pain by driving the soar, fermenting food out of the stomach into the intestines.

Instead, neutralize or sweeten your acid stomach after meals with a little Bisurated Magnesia and not only will the pain vanish but your meals will digest naturally. There is nothing better than Bisurated Magnesia, to sweeten and settle an acid stomach. Your stomach acts and feels fine in just a few minutes. Bisurated Magnesia can be obtained from any reliable druggist in either powder or tablet form. It is safe, reliable, easy and pleasant to use, is not a laxative and is not at all expensive.

## Handling Barb Wire



about which to coil the wire, the rims of the wheels guiding the wire and keeping it in place.

Next a wagon with a double deck box was used—an old box top or a temporary box may be made, to which two upright stays may be attached near the middle of the box. The front end boards of the box are left out and in their place a cross board is used for support to the box and to which a ring about the size of a neckyoke ring is fixed so that it stays about the centre of the space where the end boards should be. It should be fixed fairly well by using a support across the top of the box, the ring may be attached to this end and the bottom of the box.

The bar with the wheels turning on it is supported by the top box, behind the upright stays. A pair of clamps—one on each side of the wheels, will keep the wheels from sliding on the bar.

Last of all, fasten the tongue of the wagon to the bottom side of the neckyoke ring, so that the ring will be open—now everything is ready.

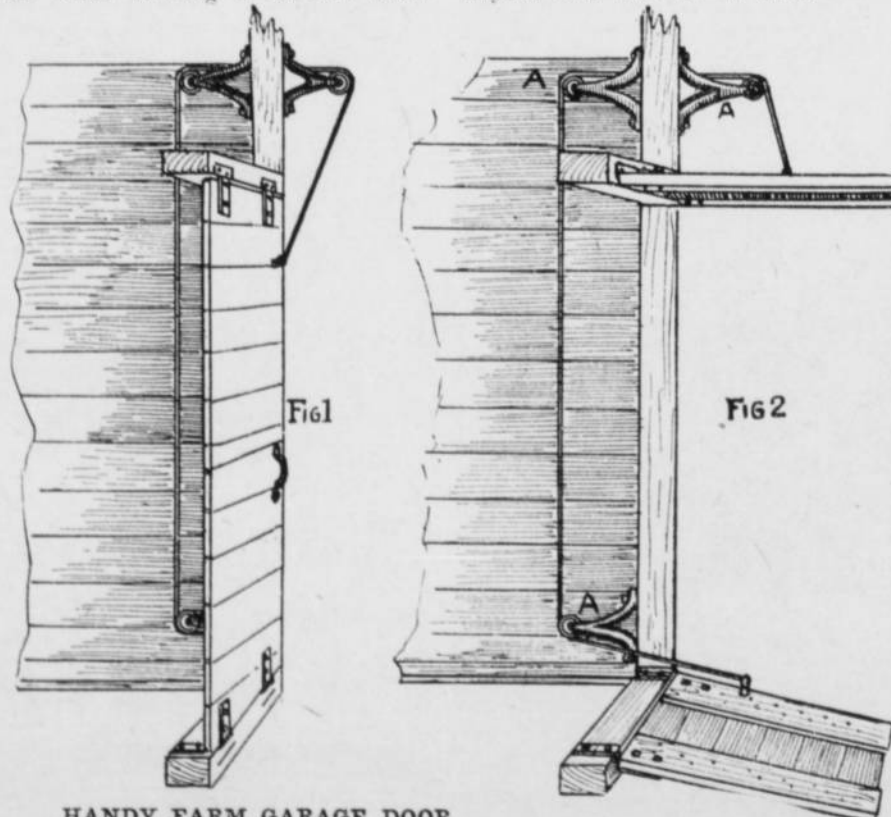
Lay the wire out from the posts one strand at a time, a distance great enough so that the team and wagon may pass along, straddling the wire, without getting too close to the posts.

Begin at one end, pass the end of the wire through the ring in the neckyoke, carry it back between the horses, up through the ring in the front of the box and fasten it back to a cross wire on the wheels. One man stands behind the wheels and turns up the wire. Another man stands in front and drives the team steadily along the wire. The lift of the wire by the neckyoke keeps the wire away from the horses' feet.

Two men with an apparatus like this can roll up a good many rods of fence in a day. The wire will pass through surprisingly free.

When a coil of the desired size is reached, bailing wire is used to bind the roll. The wheels are then cut apart and the clamp loosened so that the coil, now securely fastened, may be taken off.

These same coils may be unwound from the hind end of the wagon by replacing them on the wheels and using a brake to prevent unwinding too fast. The simplicity and speed of this method of picking up loose wire will well repay anyone who tries it.—R. G. C.

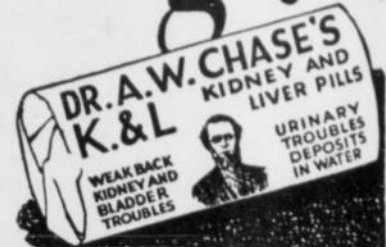


HANDY FARM GARAGE DOOR

The above is Jacob I. Fehr's idea of a garage door which he has put into satisfactory use at Haskett, Manitoba. By an arrangement of cords and pulleys the weight of the upper half of the door is balanced by the lower half, so that it may be opened or closed with ease. The bottom section of the door requires strong heavy stock to serve as runways where the weight of the car has to be supported.

The Grain Growers' Guide

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the Sunshine way  
Great Western  
Santa Fe

## to California

straight south  
first to warmer  
weather—then west  
under cheerful,  
sunny skies—  
thru the colorful  
Navajo country  
of New Mexico  
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# Afield with Guide Farmers

## Quack Grass

**W**E have had considerable experience with couch or quack grass during the past seven years, which may prove of interest and benefit to some of your readers. Our land became badly infested with quack before we discovered the correct method of eradication; we made the common error of using the disc and drag harrow after plowing. This greatly benefited the grass. The disc simply cut up the roots, thus increasing the number of plants, and the harrow very conveniently scattered them.

The following is the method we have now adopted: Plow very shallow as early in the season as possible. Then use the spring-tooth harrow with the lever for depth adjustment (we use the Syracuse quack grass and weed destroyer). The first harrowing should be very shallow, gradually increasing the depth with each stroke. This is the important point. If much pressure is put on the teeth for the first stroke, the roots will be broken, instead of being pulled out. This must be avoided if your efforts are to bring results.

Allow a few days time to elapse between each stroke of the harrow. After about half a dozen strokes, plow once more and continue the harrowing as before, and if possible plow and harrow again in the spring before seeding. Of course, this no doubt sounds like a great deal of labor and expense—which it certainly is—but you cannot get rid of quack without work, and lots of it. We have observed that the oftener the land can be plowed, the better the results, and also, when the land is again plowed in the spring, fewer plants will appear.

Some individuals appear to think that a field badly infested is more difficult to clean up than one that is only "patchy," but this has not been our experience. A few years ago, one of our ten-acre fields was so badly infested that we fenced it, and pastured it for two years. It was just one solid mass of grass. The pasturing brought the roots to the surface. Last year we plowed it as shallow as possible, and then got the spring-tooth harrow busy, later plowing again and continuing the harrowing at intervals until freeze-up.

This spring the land was too wet to get on and we thought our work had been in vain. The grass came up all over it. Not until June 3 could we work this land. Then we plowed, or rather skimmed it, as the roots were all on the immediate surface, following this with three strokes of the spring-tooth harrow, then broadcasted oats with the seed drill, gave it another stroke with the spring-tooth and after a few days, a stroke with the drag harrow to make sure the oats were covered. This fall we cut one of the finest crops of green feed we have ever harvested and found there was practically no grass left.

One reason why a badly infested field is as easy to clean up as a patchy one is: Where it is practically continuous sod, the harrows maintain a continuous depth, tearing out the roots, but if it is patchy, the harrow teeth will go deeper in the loose soil, and when a piece of sod is encountered, it is simply turned over.

We have not found it necessary to rake up the roots. When the spring-tooth harrow clogs with roots, we lift the teeth, and later sometimes burn the roots thus left, but not always.

A few years ago we thought the quack grass was going to put us off the place. Now we are putting it off, and raising good crops on land that was previously a liability.—W. L. Dennis, Parkman, Sask.

## Plows Sticky Soil

An interesting account is given in the Farm Implement News of October 13, 1927, about a radically new idea in getting plows to scour in sticky, waxy soil. In any black soil, trouble with scouring is experienced if the soil is the least bit too wet, and with any condition of soil if the moldboards do not have a good land polish. With

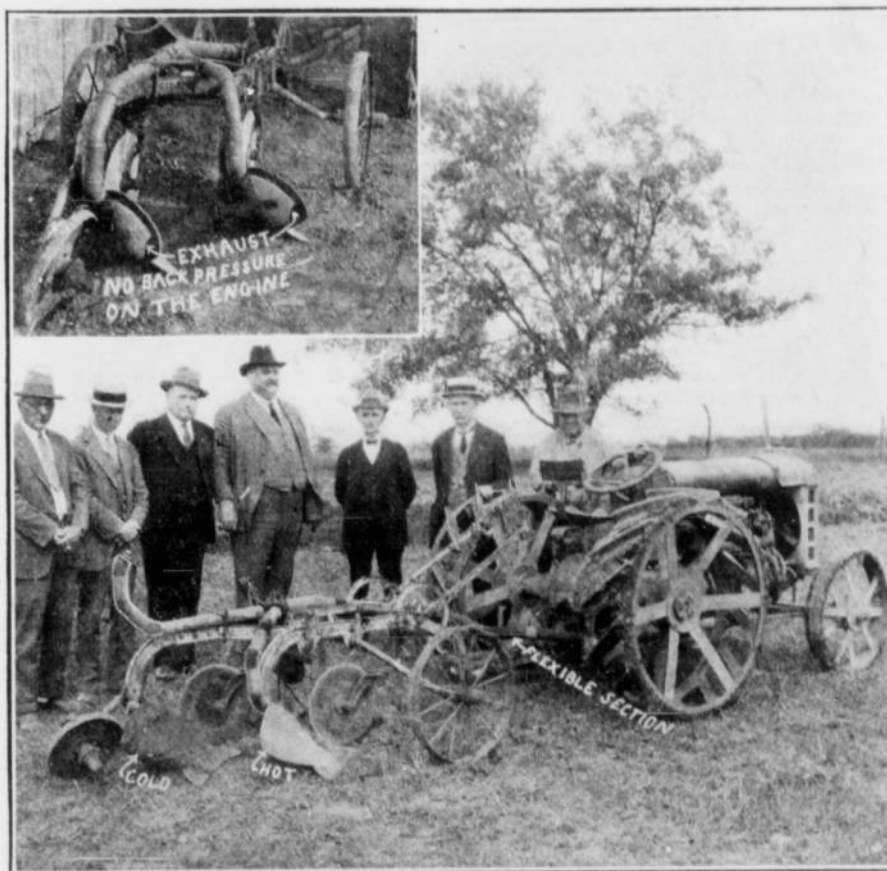
some types of soil, such as the black wax soil of Texas and sticky muck soils in many other sections, it is difficult to get good scouring under any conditions. The disc plow was developed to take care of such conditions and does its work very well, except that it does not cover trash and green manure so well nor make as good looking a job as the moldboard plow does where it works well.

W. H. Ledbetter, veteran plow designer, Dallas, Texas, has been experimenting for several years trying to develop some method whereby moldboard plows could be made to scour properly in the Texas black wax soil. His latest and most promising plan is to heat the moldboards from the tractor exhaust. Specially designed heat-

## Binder Forty Years Old

An interesting case of long binder service came to our notice recently through The Harvester World. Mr. Fred Wanda, near Ransomville, New York, now 83 years old, owns a Deering binder which has cut a crop every year since it was purchased in 1887. In overhauling this mechanical veteran prior to the 1927 harvest, new platform and new butter canvases were required, and these repairs left the factory by parcels post the same day the order was received.

While no figures are given as to the total number of acres cut by this old binder in its 40 years of service, it is truly a remarkable record, and apparently it is not through yet. This shows what good care and attention



If Mr. Ledbetter's "hot plow" works as well as the photo leads one to believe, farmers in certain sections of Western Canada might make good use of it.

ing chambers are attached to the backs of the plow and the tractor exhaust carried back to these through flexible piping. The hot gases are first thrown against the shares and then pass on up through the heating chambers and come out at the top and rear of the moldboard. After the tractor has run a short time the shares and moldboards become quite hot, and the hotter they get the better the waxy soil sheds.

The results have been such as to justify the utmost confidence that this non-scouring trouble has been solved. A striking demonstration was staged by having one bottom heated and the other not, the heated bottom scouring perfectly while the cold one packed up and would not scour at all. Even a rusty moldboard, when equipped with the heating device, will go in and shed the soil and do a good job of plowing, even though it could not be said to scour as we ordinarily understand the term. Since around 1,000 acres has been plowed with the heated plow outfit, the results are pretty definitely known. Any tractor exhaust will furnish plenty of heat for the plows it will pull.

The following advantages are given by Mr. Ledbetter for his heated plows:

1. It eliminates all non-scouring troubles and allows the use of moldboard plows where they could not successfully be used before.
2. Makes considerable decrease in draft due to better scouring.
3. Decreases fuel consumption because of less draft.
4. Permits plowing in moist soils that could not otherwise be plowed, thus speeding up the work in a late spring or in wet weather.

will do in prolonging the useful life of a farm machine. It is also a good repair service record when repairs for a 40-year old machine can be sent out on the same day the order was received.

The Guide will be glad to have pictures and stories of other cases of unusual records of farm equipment, either in length of service or amount of work done. Many of our readers still do not seem to realize that the cheapest machinery operation is secured not so much by making it last a long series of years but by making it do as much service as possible each year.

## Manuring Pays Well

The experience that I have had with manure is that I found it paid me well. If it was a dry season I found it was a detriment for that season. After it was well rotted and worked well in the soil, I found a difference in the crop for several years. I have put it on fresh from the stable in the winter, spreading on the snow and plowing it under in the spring. I sowed the land with oats and barley, the straw was a good four inches taller where it was manured. You could see a difference in the next two crops. I thought I would get enough more crop to pay for a spreader so I bought one and found that I got better results on account of it being put more even.—G. J. R., Raymond, Alta.

The dates for the Western Canada Livestock Union annual meeting have been set for February 22-24 at Vancouver, with headquarters at Hotel Vancouver.

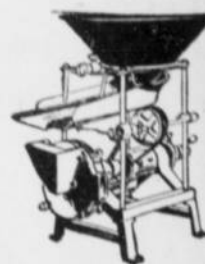
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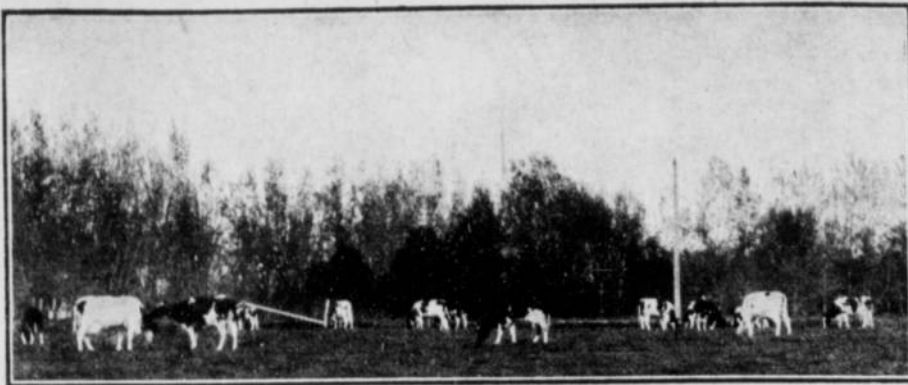
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The Dairy herd on pasture at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm.

## Feeding Dairy Cows at Lethbridge

The crops that are grown and how they are fed at the Experimental Farm

**D**AIRY farming receives its due share of attention at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. Dairying is bound to be the great standby in irrigation farming and Superintendent Fairfield is getting all the information possible on this important branch of farming activity, for the use of irrigation farmers as well as those on dry land. W. D. Hay, B.S.A., is in charge of forage crops and cereals and Arthur Newman, B.S.A., has charge of the dairy herd and other stock.

"We are working on pasture and hay mixtures and on ensilage crops under both irrigation and dry farming methods," said Mr. Hay when interviewed by a Guide representative during the past summer. "Alfalfa four pounds and brome eight pounds is as economical a pasture mixture as can be put in on irrigated land. So far we have had no bloating on it though it is not bullet proof in this regard."

"We like combinations of grasses and legumes for pasture. One of the best consists of western rye grass, six pounds; Kentucky blue grass, six pounds; meadow fescue, six pounds and alfalfa four pounds, sown with a nurse crop of a light seeding of oats."

"Alfalfa is the king of irrigation hay crops and farmers around here occasionally get three cuttings of it. Under irrigation it is not necessary to grow grain crops for hay."

"Under irrigation corn is the best ensilage crop and we are generally successful in maturing our own seed. Northwestern Dent is about the best for ensilage. Gehu, North Dakota White Flint and Howes' Alberta Flint are good for hogging off. A considerable number of our farmers now grow corn for this purpose. Sunflowers for ensilage are going out of favor in southern Alberta except in the foothills and the northern part of the district we serve."

### Forage Crops for Dry Farming

"Under dry farming methods sweet clover is the best bet as a pasture crop, though of course there is the danger of not getting a catch. The best precaution is to sow it as early as possible when the moisture is near the surface. Inoculation of the seed is also very important. Brome, western rye grass and crested wheat grass, alone or in combination, make good dry-land pasturage. A wet spring is the time to seed permanent pastures. This is most important as it is in wet springs that the farmer can get his catch."

"Crested wheat grass is a comparatively new introduction from Northern Montana where it has been strongly recommended for dry farming conditions. Of the hay grasses, brome and western rye are the most widely used, though crested wheat grass will probably be used more as time goes on. Corn is the best ensilage crop to grow around here under dry farming conditions. You can tell the following year the marked difference between sunflowers and corn in their demands for moisture. Corn is a safety crop and the farmer is playing a little safer with some of it in case of a dry year. The dry farmer should have some alfalfa in as he will not be so badly up against it if he does not get a crop of corn."

### Feeding the Dairy Cows

"Our experiments in feeding dairy cattle in winter are with corn ensilage

and alfalfa for roughage and oats and barley for concentrates, all grown on the farm. We feed one pound of grain to every three and a half or four pounds of milk per day" said Mr. Newman, in discussing the methods followed in feeding the dairy herd. "Cows that are giving over 50 pounds of milk are milked three times a day and we vary the feeding program with them accordingly. Cows that are giving less than 50 pounds a day get two feeds of ensilage, the first one is put before them the first thing in the morning and the chopped grain is sprinkled on it. Afterwards they are given a feed of hay, then silage and grain again at noon with a feed of hay in the evening. Our cows each get about 10 pounds of alfalfa per day."

### Feeding Rusted Oat Straw

Owing to the heavy damage from rust on oats in certain sections of the West this past summer, there is a demand for information as to the advisability of feeding rusted oat straw. There isn't a great deal of experience to draw on in this respect but the feeders with whom the editorial department have discussed the question declare that in their opinion considerable of this kind of roughage may be fed without harmful effects. One feeder even declares that he has never heard of ill effects from feeding rusted oat straw.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that the likelihood of danger is practically done away with if the rusted oats can be cut and fed mixed with other roughage; even clean wheat straw, also cut, having some merit for mixing. Older cattle may be more safely fed rusted straw than young ones, beef cattle are not so likely to be disturbed as dairy cattle, and idle horses probably consume it with less chance of trouble than other farm stock. It is altogether likely that the greatest source of trouble from feeding this class of roughage is because of the dust contained in it, which enters the animal's breathing apparatus. For this reason the feeder who is able to moisten his chopped roughage with molasses is in the best position of all.

### Mangels Useful in Fall

I think the letter of R. B. W. in September 15 issue a good one on hand-raised calves, as it deals with a situation met with on many farms, especially as so many people are shipping cream nowadays and there are farmers who do not have ensilage, alfalfa, and such feeds, nor do they have good buildings.

I would like to add to R. B. W.'s letter. I have raised good calves and baby beef on the pail, usually adding calf meal to the skim-milk for a while and feeding mainly whole oats and hay. They should have plenty of water, and don't forget to keep their bedding clean—this is important in caring for any animal.

The last two years I have grown a small patch of mangels and find them one of the best fall feeds I know of. I have no way to keep them for the winter, so in August start feeding them to the pigs and early in September give them all they will eat.

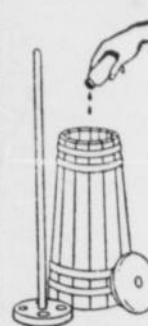
I always feed whole grain, oats or barley or both mixed, and think it is better soaked. I believe in chopping the grain, but when you have only from

The Grain Growers' Guide

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two to six pigs I don't think it pays. By the time you take a few bags to get chopped and go after it a time or two and pay 12½ cents a bag, you can afford to waste some. My pigs always do well and the hens see there is nothing wasted. I raised four pigs this year and had very little milk since August, but they have had all the mangels they could eat and a limited amount of grain, as I wanted it to hold out until I thresh.

Being short of meat I killed one on September 15. It was just under four months old and dressed 110 pounds. I think this very good as they never were crowded and cost very little in commercial feed. Might add that the meat was extra good, firm, sweet and well streaked.

We also throw lots of mangels over the fence for the cows and they do well on them. They milk well even on old pasture and make very tasty beef; the mangels kept our cattle going last fall during that snow before we threshed, and they are keeping them going again this fall, so I can recommend them to any small farmer for a good feed to keep pigs and cattle going when feed is scarce and, if you have room, put some in the cellar for the hens in the winter.—"Old Subscriber."

### Jerseys Gain In Size

In one of his recent travels afield the editor came across the Jersey herd of J. E. Shuts, of Strassbourg, Sask. Mr. Shuts puts forward the novel idea that on the high quality grains and roughage of Western Canada, Jersey cattle attain a size noticeably larger than in any other sections where that breed is kept. Competent judges who have passed on his herd warn him that the size of some of his best animals would be considered a handicap in some judging rings, even though these same animals display most pleasing breed character in other respects.

Mrs. Shuts also takes strong objection to the common notion that Jerseys are not suited to Saskatchewan winter weather. Of course, she admits readily, a dairy cow cannot be exposed to bitter weather and perform creditably at the pail. Exposure and lack of decent accommodation will tell equally hard on all breeds—that is her point, but with common-sense management and housing that will give them half a chance, a Jersey herd will show no lessening of production due to cold weather.

Isn't it just possible that there is a connection between the first observation and the second view? Isn't it just likely that the big, rugged cow of any breed is more likely to perform consistently regardless of weather changes, the full severity of which she does not in any case have to face?

### Covering Trench Silo

There are so many things to do

## New Demonstration Farm



The Busse farm at Gull Lake, Saskatchewan, acquired by I.H.C. for demonstration purposes.

The International Harvester Company, has just purchased what is known as the Vimy Ridge Farm, formerly belonging to F. L. Busse, one mile south of Gull Lake, in south-western Saskatchewan, and will operate it as an agricultural demonstration farm, for the purpose of demonstrating permanently profitable farming methods in Western Canada.

The inauguration of this demon-

stration farm is in response to urgent requests made by a large number of leading Saskatchewan people, including both farmers and business men, and is the direct result of the splendid success in improving agricultural conditions in Manitoba, Canada, and in North and South Dakota, in the United States, through the medium of similar demonstration farms operated in that province and in those states.

about the grain farm in the fall that it is customary for those owning a trench silo to fill it, and then to go on with other pressing work without taking any precaution to guard against spoilage. I suppose the theory is that time is so precious during harvest and threshing that the silage saved through a little care doesn't pay for the work involved. Looking at the piles of spoiled refuse I have seen around some trench silos in the spring, I wonder if this is a logical conclusion? Let me give the procedure we usually go through, and which we believe pays. After filling the trench silo and being sure that it has received plenty of water and has been very thoroughly tramped by driving a team of horses back and forth around and across it as it is filled, the next thing is to seal it properly. This is usually done by covering the whole surface with about a foot of straw or hay, thoroughly tramped down. Then on top of the straw put about a foot of dirt, which also should be tramped or packed while damp. Strips of roll roofing or old carpet put next to the silage before putting on the straw will help to keep the dirt from working into the silage, which should be avoided so far as possible. No roof is necessary, although a low roof is advantageous in keeping off water. There will be no trouble from freezing—I.W.D.

### Floor For Horse Stall

"Will give my method of flooring a horse stall," says G. W. Gerber, "which I think is better than that suggested a short time ago. My stalls are seven feet long and I floored the rear five feet with cement with a two-inch drop to the rear and covered the cement with boards; but the front two feet I did not cement but filled it in with tough red clay where they stand with their front feet. This clay does not cause their front hoofs to dry out as cement does, and their hoofs will stay moist and will not get sore, but will get real tough and hard from standing on same. The clay may need wetting down occasionally if it gets too dry."

This farm reader neglects to tell us how he fastens down the board he uses on the rear five feet of the stall, or whether these are nailed together to two or three cross pieces so as to make a mat which can be lifted off when wanted.

The generally accepted idea is that the front feet ought to be on clay or wood or something which will not dry the feet and cause them to wear, but it would appear that if the cement is corrugated at the rear it is necessary to use the board overlay, provided the horse is well bedded. The Guide will be glad to have the experience of other readers as to the most satisfactory floors for horse stalls.

# Dispersion Sale of Pure-bred AYRSHIRES

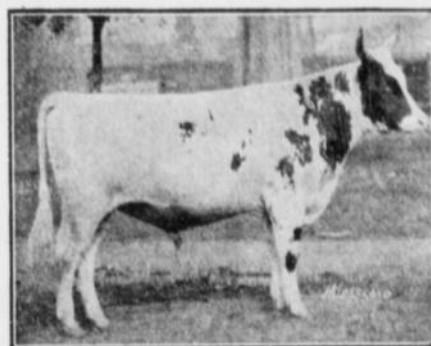
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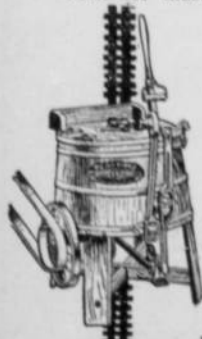
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### Which is the Loveliest Age?

**W**E should be able to discover the loveliest age of our life in the present. Too many of us look backward over years that have flown, feeling that it perhaps is a thing of the past. Time like distance has a softening effect on the experiences of life. Fully occupied with the tasks and difficulties of the present we over-emphasize its worries and fail to welcome its joys. And if we face the future at all we either paint it in rosy hues or regard it with an undefined sense of fear.

Five transition ages of women are described by an editorial writer in a recent number of American Cookery. With the child and the growing girl, the writer does not concern herself except to speak of a little girl looking forward twenty years to the "bitterest of all birthdays," and saying: "I'll be 30 years old, and that's too old to enjoy life."

Life moves on inexorably. As the girl adjusts herself to each new decade, she finds joys unknown to her in her earlier years. She looks back with pity on her "doll age" and on "school days." Finally she reaches what someone has called "the thrilling thirties."

"The Thrilling Thirties. It is a good name, for the big thrills of life are sure to be experienced now, and only now is the emotional nature deepened and ripened enough to vibrate responsively to these thrills. There will be births and deaths and disappointments, there will be financial vicissitudes, there will be mighty self-overcomings demanded, there will be vicarious suffering, and the married woman will find these the crucial years—the years that will determine the future happiness of that state. Big with opportunity are the thrilling thirties, and so rich in joy that the preceding decades seem small and mean, puerile in their petty satisfactions.

"The Fearless Forties. The elimination of fear, and of the 'fear thought' is one of the most precious gifts emphasized by a certain interpretation of Christianity, one which needs to be stressed in all our churches, for it is one of the prerogatives of our common Christian faith. Right reaction to the thrills of the thirties should have taught the lesson of fearlessness, since it is only our reaction to any happening that determines its hurtfulness or its helpfulness. A woman should enter the forties with this triumphant confidence and fearlessness. She should know that she is now mistress of events, queen of her kingdom.

"The Fine Fifties. The normal woman should now have time to enjoy all the finer things of life. She will have leisure for the enjoyment of literature, music, travel, and she should have won the gift of correct appreciation, which is only one of the phases of good judgment. If she cannot attend the concert, opera, or lecture, she is now fortunately able to 'listen in,' thus to feed her soul, to grow finer through daily assimilation of all things noble and fine.

"The Sound Sixties. What does it mean to be sound? Physically, it means freedom from defect or decay, it means immuneness from the diseases and ills attendant on certain physiological processes. The sound sixties should be years of fine health, with its attendant joy in life. Moral and spiritual soundness means honorable conduct, means absolute dependableness of judgment, means right principles, trustworthiness, strength and firmness. These are the years when the woman wins honor and repute, the years when she is warmed by the high esteem bestowed on those

# The Countrywoman

deserving it. They are also the years of such sound and sane independence that health of body and spirit can be maintained through superficial adversities, for there will be soundness at the core.

"The Serene Seventies. The rare graces of serenity and poise should now be established and developed to greater beauty and one might say to sweeter fragrance than ever before. These are peculiarly womanly gifts, and the woman who possesses them never fails to charm and attract. Serenity and poise are the outward signs of inward grace. They are the trophies of years of conquest, of years of sedulous cultivation of all that is fundamentally worth while. They are qualities which are heightened by the passing of the years.

"A skeptic looks over our shoulder. Too optimistic, is the verdict. Not one woman in ten passes through her transition years as you describe.

"And why doesn't she? we retort, spunkily. It is because she looks back instead of forward—back at the joys of the decade she leaves instead of putting them by as she did her dolls, and welcoming the greater joys of the decade she enters."

### "The Spinner"

By Bertha Lewis

Spinner of my fate am I  
A silver bobbin in my hand,  
Shall I heedless let it fall  
And knot the threads about my feet,  
Or shall I toss it up and up,  
Make the most of what's to be?  
Each moment I'll unwind the thread,  
Slowly when the day is sad  
And little drops of water run  
Grayly down the window pane,  
Or swiftly when the sunbeams flare  
Until my heart is snared in joy,  
And all my soul runs forth to gleam  
The shreds of happiness I missed  
But yesterday.

### Birthday Ideas

It is a most excellent thing to remember each child's birthday; and make it a really festive occasion, which will be remembered in after years. For it is just the memory of these momentous events which makes Dick and Mary conscious of home ties. One should if possible make a cake and put the usual nickel, thimble and ring in it. For older children it may be iced, but even the youngest likes to have the correct number of lighted candles on top of it. A fringed paper frill pinned round adds greatly to the charm of any birthday cake.

Every child appreciates having a few friends in to tea or supper. For younger children, excitement should be avoided, and therefore one or two playmates of their own age is often quite sufficient to mark the day, and is more satisfactory than a larger party, in the course of which the little one gets worn out.

The table may be decorated in two beautiful harmonizing colors, and as birthdays should not be turned wholly into gorging days, it is well to provide some other attraction besides the food at the meal. Favors are nice, but "something to do" is better.

In our family the day begins by the birthday fairies, leaving one or two small packets under the pillow. The

rest of their presents the children receive after breakfast. One should never give anything without first wrapping it up, as the exquisite thrill of opening is missed. I usually wrap a few of the presents in some tissue paper of the same colors as I have chosen for the day's table decorations. Brown paper parcels may be banded with strips from the colored paper rolls known as "serpentes" used instead of confetti. Even the dog and the cat can feel festive when they wear a bow of ribbon or crepe paper.

It is a mistake to think that either boys or girls ever get too old for birthday celebrations of some kind, and those in their 'teens will be secretly delighted with anything mother prepares suitable and sensible for their years.

But birthdays are really tremendous opportunities for other things besides cake and presents. That day, when perhaps Dick was seven, or eight, or fourteen, may make a magical impression upon him never to be forgotten. Knowing this, one can associate with it some essence of spirituality which will last. When you give him his birthday kiss gently draw his attention to the fact that every birthday is a milestone, and that he may look back and see how much he has progressed. It is never well to speak of a child's faults in any but a positive and hopeful manner, but now one can encourage him by suggesting that before the next birthday comes round he will have become quite patient or that his self control over his temper will have greatly improved, or whatever his own little failings may be. And praise him or her freely for every improvement, however slight, seen in the past year.

Thus every birthday one can make a point of trying to get specially near the child by one of these heart to heart talks alone with him or her, and memory will see the day gilded with beauty when spiritual as well as physical joys are blended.—Ruth Stevenson.

### Extra Closet Space

If you are crowded for clothes closet space try this scheme. Take a large wooden box, a very substantial one, flimsy material will not do. Put this box in a corner of the children's room open side out.

Use a sawed-off broom stick for a pole with three short strong nails for the holders if you do not happen to have an extra strong curtain pole. The cheap poles will not stay in place, particularly if the children happen to be boys. Use a broom stick for a pole for the inside of the box as well, to hang the clothing from. At the back of the box put some hooks for the best clothing, with hooks on the sides for the everyday stuff.

It is a wise idea to put hooks outside for the caps and coats they use out-of-doors every day. If the box is large enough a shelf for the caps and hats may be put in the top. Shoes may be kept on the bottom of the box and the children's room is then in order. Hang a denim curtain across the front.—M. R.

Old age pensions are now being paid in British Columbia. People over 70 years of age, without means, who are British subjects and who have been resident of Canada for at least 20 years, are eligible for pensions under the act passed last year by the Dominion government. Under that act the federal government pays 50 per cent. of the pension and the province 50 per cent. The act does not come into force in any province until enabling legislation is passed. British Columbia is the first province to bring old age pensions into effect.



A flower-bordered path on the farm of Arthur Batty, Ardath, Saskatchewan.



## Timely Hints

Gleaned from experience of  
Guide readers

Stocking protectors may be made from the leg part of worn-out shoes or from kid or light leather gloves. I had a pair of shoes which did not fit very well at the heel. Consequently my stockings wore out quickly. I took a piece of a discarded leather vest and made a pair of stocking protectors from it. I have had little trouble with them since. These protectors are a boon in a family where there is a number of children, for they will save a lot of darning. They are cut so as to fit around the heel. A piece of half-inch elastic is needed to hold them across the ankle.—Mrs. J. W., Sask.

When the broom is worn out save the wooden handle. Put a hook (such as is used for hanging cups on) on the side near the top, with the hook turned up. Put another similar hook on the other end, only at the bottom of the stick. Then hang it near the stove. I find such a stick very handy, when I am baking or doing anything that requires bending. When baking bread, pies or cakes I use it to pull the baking pans out of the oven. The hook at the top of the stick I use when taking pictures down off the wall or when hanging them up, or to pick up small articles off the floor around the stove.—Mrs. P. G. S., Sask.

The discarded O'Cedar mop is just the thing for cleaning a car. I washed our old one in soap and water so that it was perfectly clean, pumped a boiler of water and went at the car with the mop. Using it I found it was not necessary to put my hands in the water at all, and by using plenty of clean water the car was not streaked when I finished with it. I have found the same mop a great help when washing the outside of the house windows.—Mrs. G. M., Alta.

When a jar of jam, canned fruit or pickles is emptied, wash it, put the rubber ring inside it, screw on the top, wrap it in paper and put away on shelf or in a box. I do this and find that it saves me many minutes of time. Collecting tops and washing off the collected dust is thus made unnecessary. The used rubber rings will do for sweet preserves and jam next year.—Maude Newcomb, Alta.

I wonder if Guide readers have ever tried steaming cloths when hot fomentations are needed for a sick patient. Put the steamer on the stove, wring the cloths out of hot water and place them in the top of the steamer. If the water in the vessel below the steamer is kept boiling these cloths will be as hot as one could wish.—Mrs. F. E., Man.

Lovely soft rugs may be made from the best parts of worn out woolen underwear. First dye the old garments various colors and then cut up into strips about one and one-half inches wide and braid together. If care is taken when sewing the braided strips together the rug will not bunch in the centre. These old fashioned rugs are quite popular at the present time.—Mrs. E. J., Alta.

When the soles of overshoes wear thin or have holes in them, cut out a piece of an inner tube, a little smaller than the sole. Apply rubber cement to both the sole and the patch. Allow this to dry, then apply more cement. Put the patch on the sole, place the rubber on something solid and pound the sole with a hammer gently. Then place a weight on it for a day. This will prolong the usefulness of the overshoe or rubber.—Agricola, Sask.

I made windbreakers for my two little boys out of the makinaws that their father and older brothers had discarded, when the sleeves had worn out. I turned them and used a suit coat pattern of the little boys. I knitted around the bottom and the sleeves and now the boys have fine windbreakers.—Mrs. E. N., Sask.

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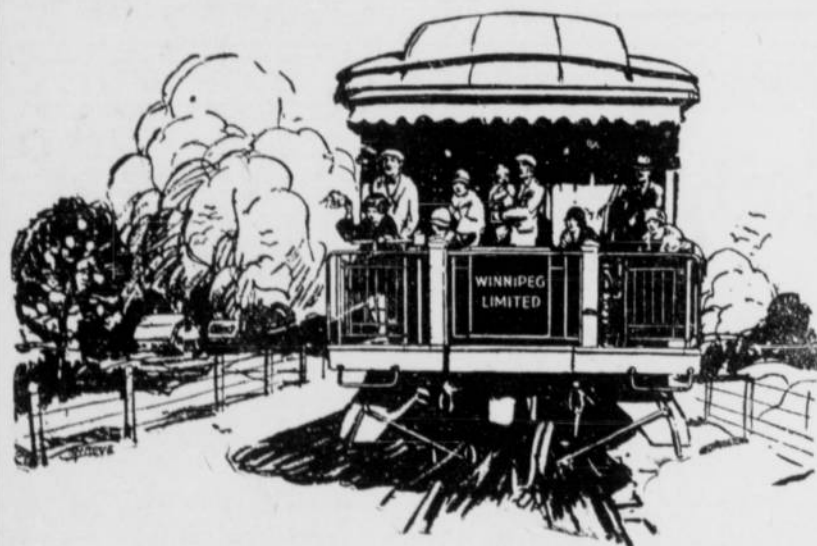


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## Stocking Pantry Shelves

Proves to be a real economy in money and time

By MARILLA R. WHITMORE

**H**APPY the farm woman who possesses an airy well-lighted store room, or a dry airy basement, for then she can keep a large supply of household needs on hand, saving herself time and inconvenience and making quite a saving as well.

I was raised in the city and lived in a flat where there was not only little room for storing food stuff but little need as well. So, naturally, I was in the habit of running to the corner grocery for a few cents worth of this or that commodity, and when I started housekeeping on the farm I tried to do the same, as we were not far from the grocery store.

It seemed that I was perpetually out of working materials. For instance, if I started to bake a pudding requiring raisins and spices I would be sure to be out of one or both and would compromise on a rice pudding, only to find myself out of rice and no means of sending to town at that moment. Perhaps my dessert would eventually be a can of fruit from the cellar.

Instead of profiting by experience of this kind I just kept on in my careless way, for it must have been carelessness. Then came a time when, the war being over, my favorite brother visited me, planning to stay on the farm until he had fully recovered his lost health. As he was not able to do much out-of-doors he appointed himself kitchen helper and first-mother's aid. He had been connected with the missionary department the last few months he had been in the army, when he was unable to be at the front. This department had something to do with checking up and keeping supplies on hand for the army cooks. He was a born cook as well. I've often heard my mother say that she would much rather have Lee in the kitchen than a girl, which did not make me feel very badly at the time as I was not anxious to do kitchen work.

### Making It a Business

One morning, shortly after Lee's arrival, he rolled up his sleeves, found a white sailor cap of one of the boys, appropriated one of my largest white aprons and said: "Now sister, dear, from all appearances you have worked away in this kitchen until you are tired out. I know how it is. You are not very much used to this job yet so I appoint myself chief cook and bottle-washer for this day anyhow, and you go out and visit a friend, or sew, or read, just as you like."

"But, I don't like to leave you to work, and you just come," I protested, but laughingly he pushed me out of the kitchen, saying: "Now run along and keep out of my kitchen or your new cook and cookee will quit the job. Pronto, see!"

Upstairs I went to dress to go for a drive and was just coming down when I heard my new cook muttering: "Where in thunderation do you keep the spice box around this joint? This is the unhandiest kitchen I ever saw. A man has to walk a mile to do a minute's work. No wonder you look as if you were dragged through a knot-hole by the time night comes. Some lack of efficiency," he kept on, as I searched everywhere for the needed spice.

"What kind of spice do you want?" I said, once the box came to light.

"Well I want some cinnamon, for I am planning a regular pudding for dinner," he answered.

"H'm we are out of cinnamon, can't you manage with vanilla," I said.

"Suppose I'll have to," he grumbled good naturedly.

It so happened there wasn't any vanilla, either and he said: "Great guns, I'd like to run this kitchen a while; women don't know shucks about the way a kitchen should be run."

"Now my lady you get your hat on and bring a pencil and pad out here to me and I will give you a list for the store."

Meekly I complied and sat watching him as he went through the pantry, checking up on everything and finally

handing me a long formidable looking list.

"That will do for today," he said, "but this evening, when you come home you and I are going to have a heart-to-heart talk about kitchen mechanics and it will help you a lot."

Before I came home that day I went to the store and brought out the supplies. Meanwhile my self-appointed cook had been very busy in my absence. The kitchen table had been moved to the centre of the large kitchen and a rack over the table on which to hang the necessary instruments of war-fare, as he called them. He had used shingle nails for this purpose but suggested that the first time I went to the city I get small hooks, which not only looked better but held the pans better.

Now I had been taught to keep everything out of sight in pantry or on closed shelves, and protested: "But these things will get terrible dusty."

"What dust gets on these things, will be very little," was the reply, "and can be readily wiped off, as they are things that you will use several times a day. You wipe off your kitchen floor every day, I notice, so there can't be much dust around."

A small shelf had been put up to hold the spices, several jars for containers for sugar, brown and white, were close at hand, as well as jars of different kinds of flour and meal, salt, etc. He had even installed a large enamel dish-pan for a temporary sink, making it of a height that would be convenient to me as I am extra tall. A drain pipe running out-of-doors, made out of old engine pipe was also part of his afternoon's work.

### Buying In Large Quantities

That evening, the little boys all asleep, we had our talk as promised, and grocery catalog in hand, Lee pointed out to me the saving in actual cash in time and in worry it would be if I would order my supplies by lots, getting large tin containers to store things in.

As there had been no vegetables to can the previous year I was buying canned ones and here alone was a wonderful saving, buying by the case. Coffee, tea, soda biscuits, sugar, flour and all staples were much cheaper by the lot. Soaps he pointed out were far better when dried and went so much farther and advised me to buy at least two large boxes of soap, which I did. I have purchased my supplies in this way ever since, checking up once a month, keeping a list hung in the provision room for that purpose. The room I had to use was a small bedroom that some day would be used for a bathroom when there was time to install plumbing. Rough shelves put in, held the provisions piled up in neat array, a miniature grocery store. But it has been the biggest help! No longer need I fear to start a certain kind of dessert. I know that the material will be on hand and am content. There are a great many different kinds of seasonings that one may have as well, for small cans of such last a long time. In placing a large grocery order one is liable to include such seasonings in the list, as you are able to get them, whereas country stores do not stock things for which there is little call.

A few years after I started to buy by quantity, I added to my store-room an emergency pantry, for it so happened that I had had a houseful of company on a day that I had been working in the garden and had planned a pick-up meal. It had been a hot day and even the milk was sour. After a hot afternoon in the kitchen with little enjoyment of my visitors, I decided then and there to prepare for just such an emergency and the "emergency shelf" became an institution in my household.

There is no hostess who likes to be tied to the kitchen range when a surprise guest arrives; she wishes to be hospitable and entertain as she has been entertained. On the farm it isn't possible to phone frantically to butcher and baker or to send the children scurrying to the corner store. Backed by a well-stocked emergency shelf you can get together a dinner in a jiffy.





A remodeled farm kitchen, showing cabinets built in, including built-in ironing board. The pumps on either side of the sink furnish hard and soft water.

## Planning Kitchen Cabinets

Details about shelves, bins and cupboards

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

I AM a firm believer in farm people planning their own kitchen cabinets so that they can produce something suitable for their own needs. A great many of the cabinets sold on the market are excellent for city homes, but I have yet to see one that is really adapted to farm requirements, except when the family is small. Unfortunately the number of rural women owning a cabinet is exceedingly small, and yet they are the very people who need it most. When utensils and supplies are concentrated in a compact work-centre it is possible to do large quantities of cooking rapidly and with ease.

Before starting to draw plans, decide on the most suitable location for the cabinet, because this may influence its size and shape. Between two windows, flat against the side of the room is an excellent situation, but possibly you may wish to place the cabinet at right angles to one of the walls. The latter arrangement is particularly good if the kitchen is very large and you want to make a small work-centre at one end near the stove. A cabinet should always be close to the place where perishables are stored, be it the refrigerator, the dumbwaiter or the cold closet, so that supplies can be collected easily. Whatever location you select, make sure that the lighting is good, for there is nothing so depressing as preparing meals in a pokey, dark corner.

### Use Good Materials

One of the essentials for a satisfactory cabinet is well-seasoned wood. Green stuff is always disappointing because it shrinks and leaves unsightly cracks through which dust and dirt can enter. Flour bins, especially, must be constructed of good material, or the fine white dust will sift through the tiniest joints. My own cabinet is constructed of the best quality of fir and is giving satisfaction. I'm sure you'll agree that it pays to have the cabinet built solidly from ceiling to floor. A vacant space on top is only a dust-catcher, and if the cabinet is built with legs, the floor underneath is hard to keep clean. A good depth for the lower part of the cabinet is from 22 to 25 inches, but, of course, this depends on the area at your disposal. It is not advisable to make it any deeper, because reaching to the back would be difficult. A cabinet top of this size makes an excellent working surface which may do away with the necessity of having a table. With what to cover the top depends on your own preference. Several coats of washable paint make a good surface, but it wears off where most of the work is done. White oil-cloth pasted on is fairly satisfactory, though it has to be renewed periodically. Zinc is impervious to water and wears for years, but it needs frequent scouring and stains easily. One of the newest things is nickelled covered zinc that never stains or requires no scouring. If

you have a strip of inlaid linoleum left from covering one of the floors, it would make a good table top, provided it were glued on securely. The cabinet top should extend two inches beyond the bins and drawers in order to make work comfortable while standing at the cabinet. Some people recommend "toe room" at the base of the cabinet, that is, a small groove or space for the toes, but I have never found it necessary. More and more, women are becoming accustomed to using a stool while preparing meals, so try to allow "knee room" just where you will be mixing cakes or doing other work that does not require standing.

The cabinet under the working surface can be divided into bins, cupboards and drawers as you see fit. I believe that four bins are the least with which one can manage comfortably—one each for white sugar, brown sugar, rolled oats and white flour. Another for brown flour is a convenience. However, the number will depend upon the space at your disposal. Decide what you would like to keep in the drawers before you regulate their size. The top drawer is the best for measuring spoons, kitchen forks and knives, wooden spoons, can openers, cookie cutters and other small utensils, as it is the one used most. It should not be so shallow that the contents fly out when it is opened. I find that three inches is a good depth. While the handy man is on the job, get him to put in movable partitions. They make it so much easier to clean the drawer. Some people like to keep such things as the meat chopper, lemon squeezer and egg beaters in a drawer, but that is a matter of choice. If you decide to do so, make it big enough to hold those utensils comfortably, but not so deep that there is space to waste. All the other drawers can be made exactly right for the things they are to hold. You are sure to need a cupboard for baking pans, bread tins, moulds, cake coolers and large bowls.

### Avoiding Backaches

One of the most important points in planning a cabinet is to see that the lower part is the right height, as working on a surface that is too low is most fatiguing. There is not much use in giving a table of measurements for working surfaces because each person varies in one way or another. By experimenting you can determine what is the best height for comfort. The length of your arm has a good deal to do with it. The working surface of my cabinet is eight inches below my elbow and this has proved very satisfactory for such jobs as mixing cakes, beating eggs, and making puddings. However, when mixing bread I use a lower table because the bread pan is high. Thus you can see that it is all a matter of adjusting the equipment to your own requirements.

Turn to Page 54

## Increase your energy and vitality by drinking **BOVRIL**

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Kraft costs no more than substitutes and it never varies in highest food value.

### ANY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

can compete in *The Guide's Fourth Annual Feature Competition*. See pages 28-29. If you can add carefully and follow the rules you cannot help but win. *Time is rapidly slipping by. Delay is dangerous. Solve the puzzle now!*



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DUNLOP TIRE & RUBBER GOODS CO. LIMITED

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## Boss of the Circle V

Continued from Page 4

Hollister," said Curley quietly, "won't need any reward for gettin' the man that did for him. . . All right, boys. Better spread out from Turkey Gulch. Francisco and me are goin' first to Slanty's."

The men streamed down the valley on their horses. Virginia turned to Stanley.

"The ranch car is in the repair shop and we shall need yours. I prefer to drive it myself."

### CHAPTER XXVI

Horses were needed for the devious ways where a fugitive might go, but cars are swifter. In a few moments Virginia was getting the grey car out, slipping in to the driver's seat. Curley started to protest against her going, but stopped as he looked into a stony little face, and took the seat beside her. Bradish, on a restless impulse, got in also, followed by his son, who looked annoyed and uneasy when he found himself unceremoniously crowded on the rear seat by Francisco, an incongruous alien. The car leaped forward, sped down the valley in a rolling cloud of dust and shot into the rough road which led to the Rancho Ceballos.

Dawn came as they rode.

The half-ruined buildings came into view. It seemed very quiet there, without even a curl of smoke to indicate a morning fire, nor any sign of life as they stopped in front of a wide gateway in a crumbling wall and passed through to what had been court or garden in the days of the Ceballos splendor. Weeds and tramped ground were all that was left now. Francisco and Curley went ahead, alert for trouble, knocked—with no answer—and went in.

Within there were the same evidences of past dignity and present squalor; fine old carvings on woodwork and ceilings; and archway of beautiful lines; some chairs that had been carried on mule-back over mountains from Mexico City; a knife-hacked table of old Spanish mahogany, with a pack of greasy cards on it; smoke; dirt; an obscene picture nailed to a grease-spattered wall, all the neglect of poverty and the sacrilege of Slanty Gano's occupancy in a once-proud home. But of Slanty there was no sign.

Curley looked at Francisco, and the two left, to systematically search the outbuildings, leaving Virginia with the others. Stanley fidgeted restlessly. Bradish stood with hands thrust deep in his pockets, letting his slow gaze travel from one thing to another, good and bad, in this place which was now his and had belonged to a man who hated him.

A shrill outcry from somewhere in the rear made them all start nervously. It resolved itself into a high-keyed torrent of Mexican-Spanish, and then, something more guttural. It stopped, and Curley came in.

"It's all right. It's the old woman that cooks for Slanty, but Francisco knows how to manage her. She owned up that Slanty hasn't been here since yesterday, but she says he's often away all night."

Curley hesitated for a moment. "There could be more'n one reason for that," he said cautiously. "Slanty's the kind of bird that mostly flies by night. He might be carousin' down in Saunders or runnin' off a bunch of cattle—we've been missin' 'em lately—or he might be at that still of his'n. Most folks is pretty sure that Slanty's been doin' a moonshine business, but he's never been caught."

It was Bradish's turn to move restlessly around, during this recital of his agent's activities.

"You spoke of a man named Lawler," he said abruptly. "Where does he come in?"

"Useta be foreman of the Circle V, but he was no good. Lee run him off. We thought he'd gone, but one of the boys seen him lately ridin' away from this place. Nobody knows where he's stayin' but it looks like he was partners with Slanty."

Virginia was already on her way to the waiting car. Every new thing was

a little worse, and inactivity was maddening.

Bradish was the last to come, still with his heavy stare taking in each detail of the place where a bitter old man had sat waiting for him, day after day, with a gun across his knees.

From far away, Slanty Gano noted the rolling cloud of dust speeding out from the Valley of the Sun and resolving itself into a racing car. His eyes were red and bleary, and he scowled as he saw it take the road to the Rancho Ceballos.

Every crime has its inevitable stupidity, and Slanty had been guilty of two. One had been in not removing Brimstone's saddle and letting it be buried under the blast; the other had been in lingering here too long. First he had lost a good hour the night before, trying to catch Lee Hollister's horse. Brimstone, always disdainful of strangers, had finally eluded him. When he had given it up, thinking to wait until the horse went back again to his own corral, he had gone to a secluded spot and had let time and discretion slip by him in drink. Slanty was a "loner," given to drinking heavily by himself, and tonight he was celebrating the triumphant consummation of a long-planned revenge. He drank to Lee Hollister, dead or dying in the old Bonanza tunnel, to Milton Bradish, who could pay for silence, to young Stanley, who distributed thousand-dollar bills—and rocked in uncouth laughter. Presently he slept.

When he awoke, paling moonlight outside his shelter told him that dawn was near. He grunted an oath for his own carelessness and left, making straight for Lee Hollister's cabin. But there was no sign there of a patiently waiting horse, and no time to search now. He started on his way home and saw that rolling cloud, cutting off his return.

Slanty had the eyes of a hawk. He saw that it was young Bradish's car, but what was it doing there at this hour, and going at that rate of speed? And it was full. He turned back to deeper shelter, caught a sound and stiffened.

Horses! He wormed his way to a point of vantage and peered.

Coming out of the mouth of Turkey Gulch were men. They were Circle V men, and they rode with a purpose, scanning trail and hillside. And they carried guns.

Men did not hunt strayed cattle that way. Crouched low in his covert between the rolling dust-cloud and the riding men, with a deed in his pocket bearing the smeared imprint of a bloody thumb, Slanty Gano knew that he was a fugitive.

T. Ellison Archer was waiting on the veranda when the returning car drew up in front of the ranch house. He greeted his niece a trifle nervously, but boomed sonorous sympathy and advice. Virginia winced under it.

"Thank you, Uncle Ellis, but the boys are doing everything that can be done. If you will excuse me, I will go over to see Joey. He will be anxious."

She went quickly, only too glad to escape from them, and saddled Black Lightning. Brimstone stood near, and looked at her with lustrous, questioning eyes. For a moment she buried her face against his neck, and he responded with a subdued whinny, recognizing a friend. Then she was off, racing down the valley.

Joey was sitting in the door of his cabin, with something across his knees. It was an old rifle, and he was cleaning it. He looked up with unashamed tears in his eyes.

"I'm old an' kinda crippled," he said humbly, "but I can help some. I got to go out and hunt for Lee, and the man that did for him."

Some aching, strangling thing leaped up in Virginia's throat.

"You talk as if he were dead! Everybody does. I can't believe it! I won't! I won't!"

She dropped on her knees by Joey's side, burying her face in his shoulder, while his shaking arms went around her.

"Oh, Joey, I can't stay there and do nothing! Let me go too!"

Turn to Page 41



# Have You Entered?

## The "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle Contest

Fourth Annual Feature Competition Away to a Good Start. Forty-Five Prizes Added to Prize List for First Correct or Nearest Correct Solutions Received During December. *Now is the Time to Make a Start.*

### The Sign That Brings Good Luck

A THRILLING PASTIME

Generous Prizes

A Great Opportunity

NO INVOLVED RULES

No Unfair Conditions

Obey That Impulse



No doubt you have long wished for a new car, a long holiday trip, or a new model home for your family. Here in this Contest is an opportunity to gratify any such desire—to realize it to the full.

This is the most attractive, fascinating, and instructive Figure Puzzle that has ever been prepared. There are no involved rules to confuse you, no unfair conditions about "neatness" or "legibility." The rewards are bound to go to those who win them by careful work.



Premier John Bracken of Manitoba, one of the officials who erased certain figures from the puzzle.

## The Grain Growers' Guide Contests Stand Supreme

Readers will readily see that this is not the usual form of competition in which a first prize, a second prize, and possibly half-a-dozen "Honorable Mentions" divide the honors. In such a contest only a few can win but in the "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle Contest there are 210 prizes offered—enough prizes to give everybody the opportunity of a lifetime.

This is "The Guide's" sixteenth annual competition and its fourth annual Figure Puzzle Contest. For thrills, genuine pleasure, a profitable method of passing winter evenings; for all-round satisfaction, rules that are fair, decisions that are impartial and prizes that are generous, "Guide" contests lead all others. "Guide" contests are supreme from every standpoint; from the standpoint of popularity, the number taking part, and the satisfaction enjoyed by every single contestant.

By announcing in this issue that 45 additional "Special Prizes" are being offered for the first correct or nearest correct solutions received during December everyone in Western Canada will have an equal opportunity of winning one of these "Special Prizes." Get your solutions ready right away.



Hon. T. A. Crerar, one of the two officials who erased one or more figures from the puzzle.

### No One Knows the Correct Answer

Certain figures were erased from the Puzzle picture by Premier Bracken and Hon. T. A. Crerar. Neither of them know what figures the other erased, nor does any member of The Guide's staff possess this information. Each official made a note of the figures he erased and placed this information in a sealed envelope in his own private safety deposit vault, where it will remain until the Contest closes. By this method neither the artist nor the Contest Department know the correct answer. After the Contest closes Premier Bracken and Hon. T. A. Crerar will make known the numbers they erased. These will be subtracted from the original correct answer, giving the present correct answer. In other words, the sum total of all the figures in the picture printed herewith is the correct answer to the puzzle.

### Beginners' Luck

Nearly everyone has heard of beginners' luck in golf. Someone who has never played the game before comes out and plays like an "old timer"—makes sensational drives, sinks a 40-foot putt and performs other stunts that amaze more experienced players. Any resident in Western Canada may have just the same "beginners' luck" in this Figure Puzzle Contest because anyone who can add carefully has every qualification necessary to win the First Grand Award. Old or young, rich or poor, laborers, business men and professional men all have an equal chance. With a little luck the person with a very meagre education may easily win fame and fortune.

### The Judges

Premier John Bracken and Hon. T. A. Crerar have again consented to act as Contest Officials. We have explained their part in the Contest under the heading "No One Knows the Correct Answer." In addition to these two officials, three judges have been appointed to examine the Contest records, award the prizes, and look after the interests of all contestants. Their names are: J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba; K. Drennan, manager of John Scott & Co., Chartered Accountants, and R. S. Law, secretary of the United Grain Growers Limited. This method of handling the details of the Contest gave general satisfaction last year and we are fortunate to have men so eminently qualified for their task to act in the same capacity this year. It guarantees to every contestant fair and impartial treatment.

## Important Points to Remember

This is a contest for rural people only. No one living in the larger cities is permitted to take part.

The first four prizes are reserved for people who have not won a prize of more than \$300 in any previous Figure Puzzle Contest. A person sending in only a \$1.00 subscription has the same chance of winning the First Prize as a person sending in \$10. The only advantage in sending in \$10 in subscriptions is to increase the value of the prize if you are successful.

There are 45 "Special Prizes" offered for November solutions. Owing to fine weather during the first two weeks in November not many solutions have been received. If your solution is ready send it in right away. There are 15 "Special Prizes" for the first

correct or nearest correct solutions received from your district. If your solution isn't ready yet don't fail to try for one of the 45 "Special Prizes" offered for December solutions.

There are no numbers in the Puzzle higher than nine (9). Each figure must be added separately, for instance, 6+4+8 added together make 18. Keep on adding in this manner. You don't have to guess at the figures erased by the Judges. You can enter the Contest if you only send in a neighbor's new or renewal subscription. Your neighbor can also submit a solution in that case without any further payment.

Extra charts of the Figure Puzzle will be supplied free of charge upon request.

**Prize List and Full Details on Following Pages**

### SEND FOR EXTRA CHARTS

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Dear Sirs:

Please send me.....copies of the "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle, also complete prize list and details of the Contest.

Name .....

Address .....

This Contest is open to all rural people living between Port Arthur and the Pacific Coast.





*How Many Miles  
Did This Ship Sail?*

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The Grain Growers' Guide "Treasure"**

**No Tricks—No Strings to our  
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**210 Wonderful Prizes Guaranteed  
WHICH CAR DO YOU CHOOSE**

Everyone of the cars offered in this Contest was chosen for its value and its ability to give excellent satisfaction under conditions in Western Canada. Only the latest model cars will be awarded. The model comes out before the Contest closes the successful contestant awarded the new model. No matter which car you choose it will be free of charge to your nearest station or town. A description of each car follows.

**NASH—MODEL 32 FOUR-DOOR SEDAN.** Comes to you with a sensational seven-bearing motor—a car anyone would be proud to own. You will get a thrill out of its speed, power, and smoothness.

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**ERSKINE SIX CUSTOM SEDAN.** Sixty miles an hour with ease and oil upkeep, high quality materials and workmanship. Comes with regular equipment and with hood cover, spot light and chains added.

**ESSEX SUPER-SIX COACH.** Built by Hudson-Essex Motors. Power, more versatile in performance, larger, roomier, and more appointed. Has exclusive high compression anti-knock motor.

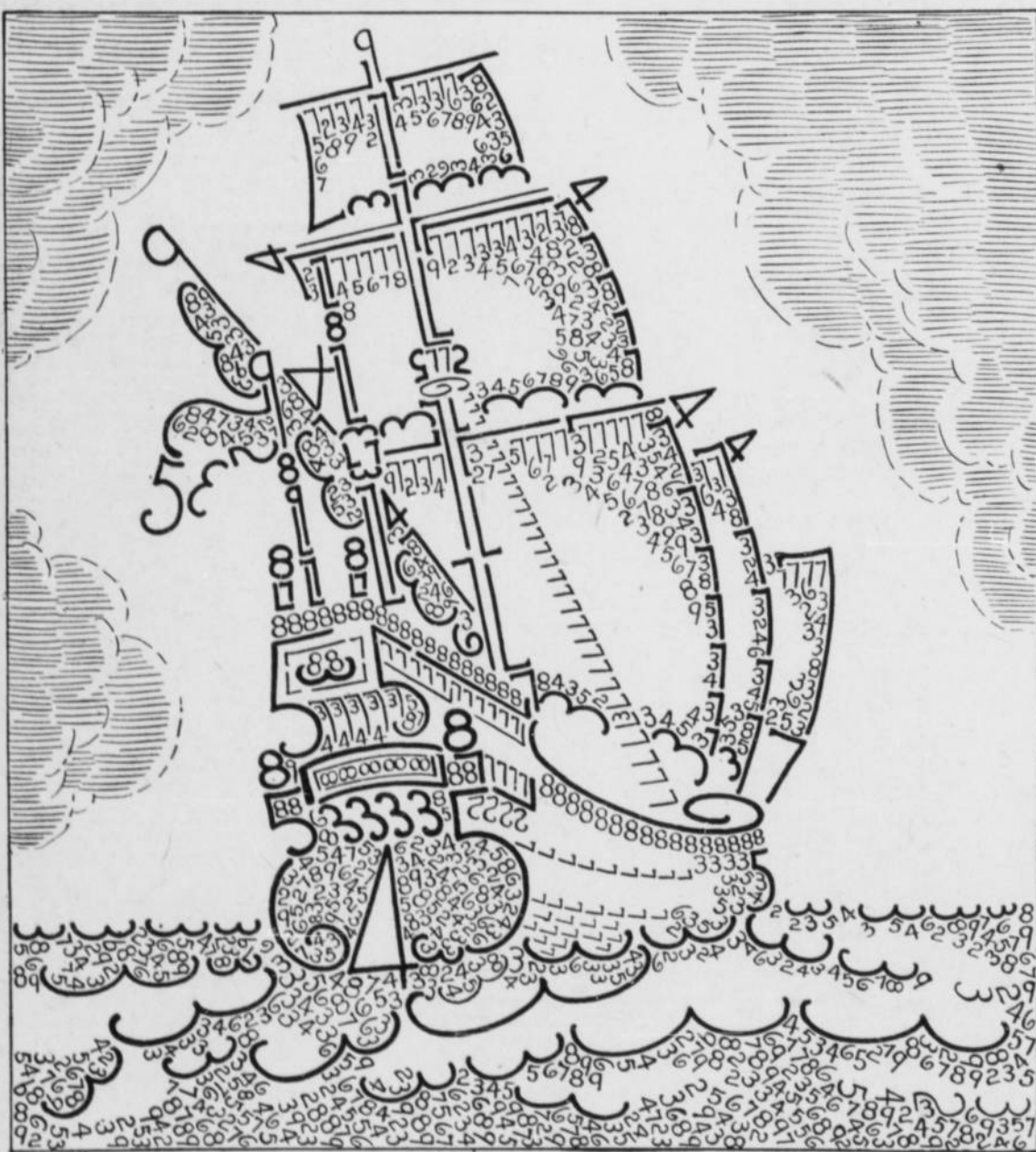
**WHIPPET FOUR LANDAU SEDAN.** Flashing performance—stamina, and economy proved in dramatic demonstrations. Full with motor meter, chains, hood cover, and spot light added.

**CHRYSLER "52" FOUR-DOOR SEDAN.** Ample, room for performance, amply equipped. The doors are wide—the saddle cushions restful—the colors especially attractive.

**PONTIAC SIX STANDARD TWO-DOOR COACH.** A car that combines and luxury in driving and riding that makes motoring take on a new meaning. Ultra smart in appearance—equipped with bumpers, bumperettes, and a long low sweeping line.

**STAR FOUR SPECIAL SEDAN.** Combines utility, style, and a remarkable ease of control and ready accessibility of all working parts and speed to spare.

**CHEVROLET COACH.** Quality in design! Quality in construction! Quality in appearance and performance! All to an amazing degree! A car of marvelous smartness—long low sweeping lines.



## How to Obtain the Answer

This problem is not difficult and is quite fascinating, but to pick out all the figures and add them together accurately is a task that requires a little patience and skill. Add the figures in the picture thus:  $6+2+9+7=24$ . The sum total of all the figures is the answer to the puzzle. Every figure is complete and the puzzle is entirely free from tricks and illusions. There are no figures hidden in the clouds. The figures range from 2 to 9, each standing alone thus: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. There are no one's (1) and no ciphers (0) in the chart. The tops of the 9's are closed and the bottoms straight. The 6's have a curved top and the bottom is not closed. By looking at any figure carefully you can easily tell what it is. When in doubt, write the Contest Department. In the event no one obtains the exact answer the prizes will be awarded for the nearest correct solutions.

**START TO WORK NOW!**

**Win Fame, Fortune and Happiness**

## Hints to Help You Win

In order to be successful in solving the figure puzzle you should adopt some method so as to avoid every possible mistake. Perhaps a combination of two of the following methods will reduce the possibility of mistakes or a method of your own may make for better accuracy.

**METHOD 1—Blot out each figure on the Puzzle Chart with red ink.** Another person could write it down on a sheet of paper ruled into columns, one for each unit figure in the chart from 2 to 9. As you blot out the figure simply put a stroke in the proper column. This prevents adding the same figure twice.

**METHOD 2—Find out how many of each of the unit figures from two (2) to nine (9) were used in making the puzzle.** Count all the two's (2's) then all the three's (3's) all the four's (4's) and so on.

**METHOD 3—Cut or mark the puzzle into several pieces.** This puzzle permits this method. Add together all the figures in each section. Mark each figure with a pen or pencil as you add. This system allows you to re-check your work.

**OBEY THAT IMPULSE!**

**Join in the Hunt for "Treasure"**

## Use This Coupon When

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**

In entering this contest I agree to accept the conditions with the rules. My answer to the problem is \_\_\_\_\_ send the prize to me to the following address:

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

Use this space if you are sending in other solutions

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Contestants who have previously sent in an answer to this puzzle, please fill in these blanks. Answer sent \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Amount \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**IMPORTANT—Answer all questions carefully.**

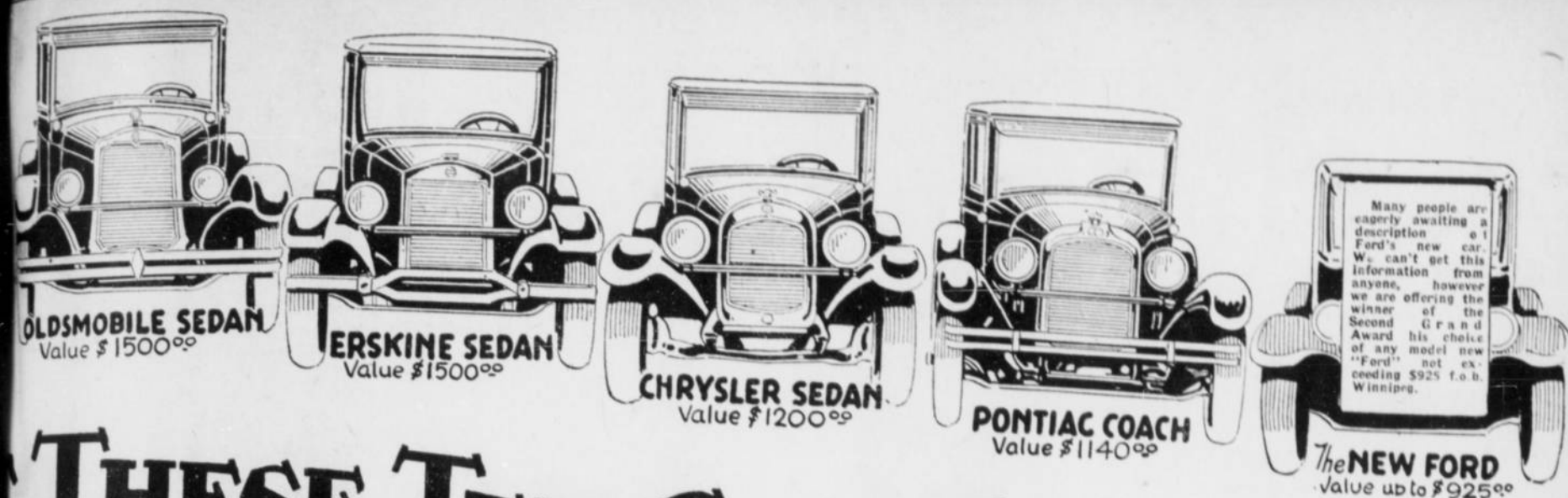
Address correspondence to \_\_\_\_\_

**The Grain Growers' Guide**

NOTE—If your subscription was sent in by another person, please fill in these blanks. Answer sent \_\_\_\_\_ below:

Name \_\_\_\_\_





# THESE TEN CARS!

or "Treasure" in  
"Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle Contest

Make One of These  
Wonderful Prizes Yours!

Everything Clear-Cut—  
No Chance

## Canada's Greatest Farm Magazine THE HUNT FOR TREASURE

The days of the "Spanish Main" are past. It is 400 years since Spain sent her "Treasure Ships" across the Atlantic to bring back gold and untold treasure from Mexico and Peru but people are just as eager now-a-days to find wealth as were those adventurers of earlier days. More than likely you have long wished for a flashing six-cylinder car, a "Trip back home" or to some other part of the world, or a new model home for your family. If you have dreamed, planned, and perhaps started to save up with the hope of gratifying such a desire, here in this Contest is the opportunity to "Make your dreams come true."

Here in this Contest is a "Treasure Ship" carrying wealth and fame to anyone who can add accurately and carefully. Stowed away in this Ship is a "Treasure Chest" containing thousands of dollars in cold cash. There is a \$2,000 reward waiting for somebody who can find out how many miles the "Treasure Ship" sailed and there are 209 other valuable prizes for other successful contestants. You don't have to travel thousands of miles or suffer hardships to get some of this wealth. Success is close at hand—as close as your pen, or pencil and a piece of paper. You can win the reward of a lifetime, you can win a prize that will take you for a trip around the world, or back to the home of your younger days—a prize that will gratify almost any reasonable desire if you possess ordinary ability and have confidence in yourself.

This form of contest is the most attractive, fascinating, and instructive that has ever been offered. It is our Fourth Great Figure Puzzle Contest. There are no involved rules to confuse you, no unfair conditions about "neatness" or "legibility." The rewards are bound to go to those who win them by careful work. Contest officials and judges of unquestioned integrity are in charge of the Contest, thus assuring every contestant of fair and impartial treatment. Urge your friends to take part.

## Thousands of Dollars for Skill and Accuracy

### 1st Grand Award—total value, \$2,000

Your choice of three \$1,500 cars and \$500 cash extra. Read below how to qualify for the maximum value of the First and Second Grand Awards under "How to Qualify for Cars."

### 2nd Grand Award—total value, \$1,400

Your choice of two \$1,150 cars and \$250 cash extra. "Extra cash" totalling \$1,280 is offered with the first seven prizes. How to win this "extra cash" is explained below—read particulars under the heading "\$1,280 Extra Cash with Grand Award."

### 3rd Grand Award—Total Value, \$700

\$500 cash and \$200 cash extra.

### 4th Grand Award—Total Value, \$500

\$350 cash and \$150 cash extra.

### 5th Prize—Total Value, \$300

\$200 cash and \$100 cash extra.

### 6th Prize—Total Value, \$200

\$150 cash and \$50 cash extra.

### 7th Prize—Total Value, \$100

\$70 cash and \$30 cash extra.

### FIVE PRIZES—\$50 each.

### TWENTY-EIGHT PRIZES—\$20 each.

### FORTY PRIZES—\$10 each.

### FORTY PRIZES—\$5.00 each.

### \$1,280 "Extra Cash" with Grand Awards

The extra cash offered with the First to Seventh Prizes is awarded at the rate of \$50, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5.00, and \$3.00 respectively for each dollar sent in up to \$10 by the successful contestants. For further details see rule four. Remember this is not a contest where the winning of a prize depends upon the number of subscriptions sent in. It depends entirely upon your solution to the Puzzle. There is no advantage in sending in more than \$10 in subscriptions, but every contestant is urged to qualify for the full amount of the extra cash offered with the first seven prizes.

### 45 "SPECIAL PRIZES"—\$210

45 Special Cash Prizes will be awarded to 15 contestants in each of three districts who send in the first correct or nearest correct answers on or before November 30, 1927. District No. 1 includes Manitoba and New Ontario, west of Lake Superior. The province of Saskatchewan comprises District No. 2, and the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, District No. 3.

	District No. 1	District No. 2	District No. 3
First Prize	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00
Second Prize	10.00	10.00	10.00
Third Prize	5.00	5.00	5.00
Next Three Prizes	4.00	4.00	4.00
Next Five Prizes	3.00	3.00	3.00
Next Four Prizes	2.00	2.00	2.00
Totals	\$70.00	\$70.00	\$70.00

All Special Prizes will be awarded at the same time as the regular prizes after the Contest closes. The winning of a special prize does not interfere with your winning one of the other prizes in any way. Obey that impulse! Start today! You'll be surprised how soon you can complete a solution. Don't let your neighbor beat you to it.

### Another Set of Special Prizes for December Solutions

In addition to the 45 "Special Prizes" offered to contestants sending in the best solutions during November, an extra set of 45 "Special Prizes" will be awarded for the first correct or nearest correct answers received during the month of December. What does this mean? It simply means that if you start now you have an opportunity to win a "Special Prize" for the first correct or nearest correct solution received during December as well as one of the Grand Awards.

## How to Qualify for Cars

We are offering the First and Second prize winners their choice of 10 cars. The First Prize winner will be entitled to his choice of a Nash, Oldsmobile, or Erskine Sedan (\$1,500 cars) if he sends in more than \$5.00 in subscriptions—if he sends in \$5.00 or less than \$5.00 he will be entitled to his choice of the Essex Coach, Chrysler Sedan or Whippet Coach (\$1,200 cars). Similarly the winner of the Second Grand Award will be entitled to either the Star or Pontiac (\$1,150 cars) if he sends in more than \$5.00—if \$5.00 or less is sent the Chevrolet Coach or one of the new Ford Cars.

### NOT LUCK---NOT CHANCE

Effort Alone Will Win The Prize

## HOW TO ENTER Everyone has an Equal Opportunity

1. All residents of Canada living between Port Arthur, Ontario and the Pacific Coast can take part in the Contest except:

(a) The Grain Growers' Guide employees and their families.

(b) Residents in towns or cities with a population of over 2,500 unless the head of the household is actually operating a farm.

2. Additional puzzle charts may be obtained by writing to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. They will be mailed free of charge.

3. Every figure in this picture is complete and stands alone, the drawing is entirely free from tricks. If any contestant is in doubt, however, about a figure the Contest Department will be glad to give a ruling on it. Put a circle around the figure and send the marked chart with your letter to the Contest Secretary, care of The Grain Growers' Guide.

4. When you have solved the puzzle, fill out the big coupon carefully, putting your answer in the space provided. Note our very low subscription rates thereon. One Dollar pays for The Grain Growers' Guide for three whole years, and also qualifies your answer to compete for the prizes. Two Dollars pays for The Grain Growers' Guide for seven years, and Three Dollars for eleven years. Subscriptions for a longer term than 11 years not accepted. The value of the first seven prizes increases with each Dollar sent in up to Ten Dollars (see prize list). A renewal subscription counts the same as a new subscription and will be extended from the day the present subscription expires.

5. Every Dollar sent in must represent your own subscription or one collected from a person who is eligible to enter the Contest (see rule 1). The prize list is a generous one, therefore the full amount of the subscription must be sent direct to The Grain Growers' Guide. No premiums are given where a solution is entered in the Contest, nor can agents or postmasters deduct a commission. Solutions cannot be changed after they reach the Contest Office.

6. You can submit more than one answer if you like, but each answer must be accompanied by at least a \$1.00 subscription. If more than one answer is sent in, one of which wins one of the

first seven prizes, the money sent in with your other answers will not increase the value of that prize.

7. Readers who give their subscription to some other contestant and later on want to send in an answer themselves may do so. No further payment is necessary providing they write on the big coupon on this page the name of the person to whom they paid their subscription, also the amount paid. Space is provided at the bottom of the coupon for this purpose.

8. Contestants should remit by Postal Note, Bank, Postal, or Express Money Order. These should be made payable to The Grain Growers' Guide.

9. Anyone who has won \$300 or more in one of our previous Figure Puzzle Contests cannot win either of the First Four Prizes in this Contest. Only one person in any household can win a regular prize. The Contest will close in January.

10. A contestant may receive help from anyone except:

(a) Another contestant taking part in this Contest.

(b) Anyone who has won more than \$300 in any previous "Guide" Figure Puzzle Contest.

11. In case a second puzzle is necessary to break a tie for any prize, the tying contestants will solve another Figure Puzzle requiring accuracy in addition and subtraction. The rules recited herein will apply to the second puzzle with whatever additions or modifications are found necessary. Should two or more persons send solutions to the Second Puzzle which tie for a prize, that prize with as many prizes following as there are persons tied will be equally divided among them. The Grain Growers' Guide reserves the right not to accept any remittance with the Second Puzzle.

12. The right is reserved to alter these rules and regulations for the protection of contestants or "The Guide"; to refund subscriptions and disqualify any competitors on the recommendation of the Judges. Contestants agree, upon entering the Contest, to abide by these rules and to accept the decision of the Judges in all matters as final. All prize winners must agree to submit an affidavit upon any point if requested.

## ending in Your Answer

192  
The Judges in all matters as final and to comply  
miles, and if this is the winning answer

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Subscription Rates:  
\$1.00 for three years.  
\$2.00 for seven years.  
\$3.00 for eleven years.

15  
e, Winnipeg, Manitoba  
that you must put his or her name and address



1817 1927



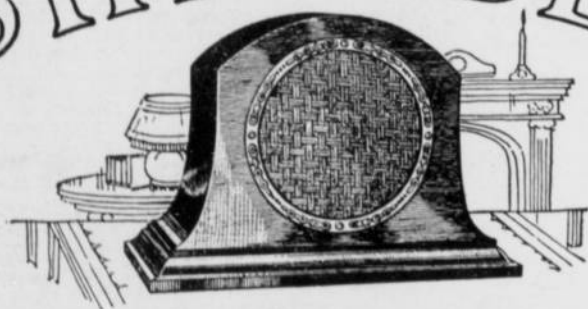
## THE Bank of Montreal, on November 3rd, completed the 110th year of its existence.

Opening its first office in Montreal 50 years prior to the Confederation of Canada, the Diamond Jubilee of which was celebrated by the Dominion this year, it has steadily expanded into every part of British North America.

Today it has over 600 branches located throughout Canada and Newfoundland, with its own offices in Great Britain, France, the United States and Mexico, and offers unexcelled facilities in all departments of domestic and foreign banking.



SHIELDED



## C.G.E. Loudspeaker 100-A *Ends All Distortion*

OF what use is a powerful radio unless the loudspeaker reproduces clearly?

Get volume with clarity. Equip your set with a C. G. E. Loudspeaker 100-A and eliminate needless distortion. The patented Electric Tone Clarifier gives that mellow "filtered tone" that makes listening in a real delight.

See your dealer today and ask for a demonstration in your home.

LS-327

Price \$39.50

**"100-A"**



**Loudspeaker**

WITH THE ELECTRIC TONE CLARIFIER

A CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCT

### Get Your Friends Interested

in The Grain Growers' Guide "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle Contest. See pages 28-29. Don't delay! Start now and qualify for the First Grand Award, valued at \$2,000.

## News from the Organizations

The Organizations in the Prairie Provinces furnish their own contributions to this monthly summary of Organization News.

### United Farmers of Manitoba

The U.F.M. district conventions which were held during the last week of October and the first week of November, were well attended.

The evening session in all cases drew large crowds to hear Miss Agnes Macphail M.P., who delivered a splendid address, entitled, *Tasks That Lie Ahead*. When enlarging upon her subject she showed many tasks lying ahead of our rural organizations. "The farm movement of today," she said, "is simply a part of the great incessant mass movement through which various groups or classes of people seek to obtain economic liberty for themselves and their children." Through the educational work of our farm organization we have been able to achieve a degree of freedom because rural people have become educated to the point of establishing various commercial enterprises for the marketing of farm products. We must not fail to recognize that the rural educational bodies are the roots and trunk upon which these commercial institutions depend for their nutrition. To kill the roots and trunk must inevitably mean the death of the branches. "You cannot have living branches upon a dead tree."

A. J. M. Poole, president of the U.F.M., spoke for a short time on *Three Essentials of Rural Organization*. Premier Baldwin had said three things were necessary to the management of the British Empire—Consideration, Co-operation, and Co-ordination. These same three things, declared Mr. Poole, are necessary to rural organization, whereupon he defined the meaning he wished to convey in using these words. Consideration, he said, in this instance, should be taken to mean continuous and careful thought, co-operation meaning operating together toward one end, and co-ordination, bringing the various parts into harmony of action.

### Mr. Poole's Resignation

At the meeting of the U.F.M. board held the week of October 17, the secretary presented Mr. Poole's letter of resignation as president. The board, however, requested that he complete his term of office. The matter will then be in the hands of the convention.

The dates of the annual convention were set for January 10-13, and special plans are under way to fittingly celebrate the 25th anniversary of the birth of the U.F.M. movement.

Notice of motion to amend the constitution is being forwarded to all the U.F.M. locals. The amendments outlined in this notice have been adopted by the provincial board of directors and it is hoped that their adoption by the annual convention will be a step toward the co-ordination of the component parts of the farm movement within our province. The salient features of the proposed change are:

1. Provision for conferences from year to year between the board of the U.F.M. and representatives of the various commercial bodies of the farm movement for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the association.

2. The said objects to include (a) The teaching of the basic principles of co-operation and to encourage the establishment of co-operative institutions within the province. (b) Watching legislation and suggesting from time to time new legislation, such action to be taken independent of any political organization.

Provision is made to admit members other than bona fide farmers by majority vote by ballot. The provincial association shall recognize local autonomy in all matters of self-determination within a local, in so far as they are consistent with the objects of the association.

### Manitoba Livestock Producers

Seven full-sized district associations have been organized in Manitoba during the past summer, each association connecting up from four to nine points for co-operative shipping. These, together with three previously formed that have now joined up with the livestock pool, and four others now in the process of formation, will give Manitoba Co-

operative Livestock Producers a total of fourteen member associations with which to enter into practical business operations at the beginning of the new year.

During the next two months, it is the intention of the provincial body to concentrate on these fourteen districts. Working in conjunction with district managers and directors, contract drives are being launched in the different sub-sections of the districts concerned. Both U.F.M. locals and farmers' union lodges have kindly offered to assist with the contract campaign. While no definite objective has been decided upon, present indications point to a membership of about two thousand before the end of the fall season. In the meantime, a number of the associations have already begun to ship livestock and are reporting very satisfactory results.

The decision of central co-operative to do a regular commission business; to pay members the full proceeds from the sale of their livestock as soon as it is sold, with the likelihood of an additional cash rebate at the end of the year; to protect its patrons by the establishment of a shipper's trust account, thus guaranteeing the shippers against the temporary appropriation of public funds to finance private undertakings; are policies which we think will do a great deal to build up confidence in the new sales organization.

### Alberta Wheat Pool

A feature of Alberta Wheat Pool activities during the past few weeks has been the exceptionally high deliveries of wheat to pool elevators. Splendid harvest weather prevailed in late October and threshing has gone ahead at a very rapid rate. Grain has been delivered to the elevators in torrents.

In one day Alberta pool elevators reported 670,000 bushels delivered. This is regarded as somewhat of a record for a string of 155 elevators. Leading the pool list is the Coaldale elevator, Norman Nelson, agent. In three days this elevator took in 39,525 bushels of wheat and loaded 34,180 bushels into 21 cars. In 11 days this elevator took in 102,513 bushels and loaded 61,522 bushels into 40 cars. For an entire week the elevator engine was going night and day without a stop.

The pool final payment has been received with general satisfaction. Despite anti-pool propaganda there have been extremely few complaints. A direct result has been noticed in the large number of new contracts being filed at the head office of the Alberta pool. Somewhere around 500 have been received since the payment was announced.

Since the last news letter was published in The Guide the contract for foundation of the new 2,400,000-bushel Alberta pool terminal at Vancouver has been let to the Northern Construction Company and J. W. Stewart, of Vancouver. The foundation is to be completed by January 15 and the super-structure will be gone ahead with in order to have the terminal ready for the 1928 crop.

The annual meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool delegates will be held in the Palliser Hotel, in Calgary, on Wednesday, November 23. There are 70 delegates representing the seven districts. Some very important matters are coming up and it is anticipated that the meeting will be of unusual interest.

### Alberta Seed Growers

In 1922 the government of Alberta decided to erect a government cleaning and grading plant for the purpose of cleaning grain and marketing registered cereal grains. An advisory committee was appointed to co-operate with the government in this work. In January, 1923, the Alberta Seed Growers' Association was formed for the purpose of encouraging the production of better seed and assisting in marketing it. The association now has a membership of about 300 Alberta farmers, most of them actively engaged in the production of registered seed. Their seed is handled and sold through the plant at Edmonton.



The grain plant is about to commence operations to handle the 1927 crop. Marquis wheat and Victory and Banner oats will be taken in this year. It is expected that owing to the favorable threshing season the quality of grain handled will be much superior to that of last year.

The next annual meeting of the Alberta Seed Growers' Association will be held in January in either Calgary or Edmonton. The public is cordially invited to attend this meeting.

### Saskatchewan Section

At the last meeting of the executive board of the U.F.C., George F. Edwards was appointed as delegate to attend the tax conference held in Toronto recently by the Citizens' Research Committee of Canada. The findings of this body carry weight with the governments and municipalities of Canada, and it was felt that organized agriculture should be represented to present the organization's views of taxation.

Mr. Edwards read to the conference a very interesting paper on the importance of equitable taxation. He stressed the fundamental principle of taxation, namely, that taxation should be applied to the citizens of a country in proportion to their ability to pay. About the only tax which is so regulated is the income tax which is a graduated tax. The tariff duties are not such a tax, as they increase the price of goods to the rich and the poor alike, irrespective of their varying ability to pay. From the farmers standpoint, the income tax is therefore an ideal tax, and the point of Mr. Edwards' appeal was therefore that if the government feel they are in a position to make a reduction in taxation, that reduction should be made from such taxes as the tariff duties because this form of taxation falls unjustly on the people, and that the income tax should be the last to be reduced. Although the amount of agricultural production in Canada is almost equal to all other industries combined, agriculturalists only paid less than one half of one per cent. of the total income tax collected last year. This means that generally speaking, farmers are not making sufficient as a class to come within the scope of the income tax. The tariff duties, sales tax, etc., can be passed on by the manufacturers to the ultimate consumer, but the duties which the farmer has to pay on imported implements and other things which go into his costs of production, cannot be passed on but must be borne by himself.

The United Farmers of Canada are, therefore, opposed to any further reductions in the income tax at the present time and urges upon the government to adopt the principle of making future reductions in taxation in the following order: First, on the tariff on necessities of life; second, on the sales tax, and lastly on the income tax.

### Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

November is the most important month so far as the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool is concerned, owing to the fact that nominations for and election of delegates takes place this month. The unusually large membership of the pool makes it a physical impossibility to hold an annual meeting of 83,000 members. Consequently the delegate system has been resorted to, by which the province is divided into 160 sub-districts, the contract signers in each sub-district electing one of their members to represent them in the affairs of the organization as a delegate. These delegates meet in Regina on November 15 to hold their annual meeting, at which the policies of the organization will be reviewed and any new policies laid down for the guidance of the board of directors, which may seem wise in the opinion of the delegates present.

Nominations for the election of delegates close this year on November 8, and it is anticipated that the results of the election will be known by about December 1. Ten sub-districts comprise one district, and the ten delegates elected for each district elect one of their own members to represent that district on the Board of Directors. As soon as the delegates are elected by mail ballot, a delegates' meeting is held in the district and the pool director for that district is elected thereat.

The additional storage capacity of

1,000,000 bushels which has been added to pool terminal No. 5 this year is now completed, and all of the pool terminals at the head of the lakes are working overtime in an endeavor to handle the work of pool grain moving eastward.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool is now operating 728 country elevators.

### Saskatchewan Livestock Pool

The handlings of the Saskatchewan Livestock pool have been steadily increasing since operation began the first of June. During June the pool handled 70 cars, and this has increased to 150 for the month of October. The pool has been most successful in developing outlets for cattle outside of Western Canada, and regular shipments are being made to Eastern Canada and the United States.

The Organization work, which has been curtailed during the harvest and threshing season, will be resumed immediately, and in the latter part of November will largely be devoted to the eastern part of the province, in preparation for the beginning of shipments to St. Boniface at the beginning of the new year.

### Saskatchewan Poultry Pool

The management of the Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool has recently announced the opening of their pool for dressed poultry.

A pool for live poultry opened about the first of October and this latest pool—for dressed poultry—commenced its activities on November 1. We understand that the dressed poultry will be loaded right on cars at many Saskatchewan shipping points, the grading being done right at the car door and advance payment made at the same time. At points where the anticipated volume does not warrant the loading of a car the members have been instructed to ship their dressed poultry in boxes by express to the nearest of the pool branches. Feeding and killing stations were located by the Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool at Regina, Saskatoon, Yorkton and North Battleford and these four points serve as receiving stations for the dressed poultry too.

The late harvest and delay in threshing operations in Saskatchewan this year has held up the work of the poultry pool. The volume is there but the unfortunate part of it is that it will all come at once and the pool officials anticipate a very busy time of it between now and the end of the year. They are fortunate, however, in having such splendid facilities available and are apparently in a position to handle both the live and dressed poultry in a manner which should be very satisfactory to the producers.

### Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

From the viewpoint of the creamery operator, the past summer season has not been altogether ideal; cream production has been considerably below that of a year ago, due partly to the general poor condition of the cows after the long winter, and partly to the fact that this year more calves seemed to be allowed to run with the cows. The grade of cream has also been generally a little lower than last year—two factors responsible for this being, bad roads and the exceptional depth of water in the wells; much cream is cooled in the wells, and with the water coming so near the top its cooling power was less than usual.

Then, too, for several weeks the price of cream was out of line with butter prices, table cream being as high as 39 cents when wholesale butter quotations were less than 34 cents f.o.b. Winnipeg, a price for cream undoubtedly welcome to the farmer but not so satisfactory to the creamery owner.

Notwithstanding these conditions the plants of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, both at Winnipeg and Brandon, have done well. To some the taking over of the Crescent Creamery plant at Brandon on May 1 seemed a doubtful experiment. However, the producers of the south-western part of the province were quick to realize their opportunity, and in spite of the general decrease in cream production, the receipts in the Brandon plant are now very close to three times the receipts of the same plant at this period of last year, and both plants are preparing for a good winter season.

## the Pearl Grey Laco

INSIDE FROSTED

marks an advance, in several important particulars, on any lamp previously produced.

- The frosting being inside, the smooth exterior is easily kept clean.
- It is rugged and strong in construction, not breaking easily.
- It lasts longer, and is therefore more economical than any of the old style lamps.
- Its light, while clear and brilliant, is diffused and free from glare and harshness.
- Its light is practically as strong as the old-style, clear-glass lamp, and much stronger than the outside frosted style.

Ask your dealer to let you see it

44



**LACO MAZDA**  
INSIDE  
FROSTED **LAMPS**

## The Radio for Out-of-the-Way Places

"DURING the long Arctic summer, when all other sets are useless, we can still hear New York, Chicago and Los Angeles stations with our MERCURY SUPER-TEN," writes a MERCURY owner up in the Yukon.

But you don't have to live in the Yukon to appreciate the MERCURY SUPER-TEN. The MERCURY, with its ten efficient Peanut Tubes, will operate any loud speaker without additional amplifiers. It is remarkably selective and cuts out local stations in a degree or two on the dials. The MERCURY is a wonderful loop aerial receiver and due to the directional qualities of a loop, interference from stations operating on approximately the same wave length is materially reduced. The MERCURY stands in a class by itself for long distance reception and has repeatedly won highest awards

for both day and night reception. Despite its giant power, the MERCURY is most economical to operate, requiring less than one-quarter the battery current used by the average set.



Supplied completely assembled ready to operate or in handy Kit form to build at home—get free book for prices.

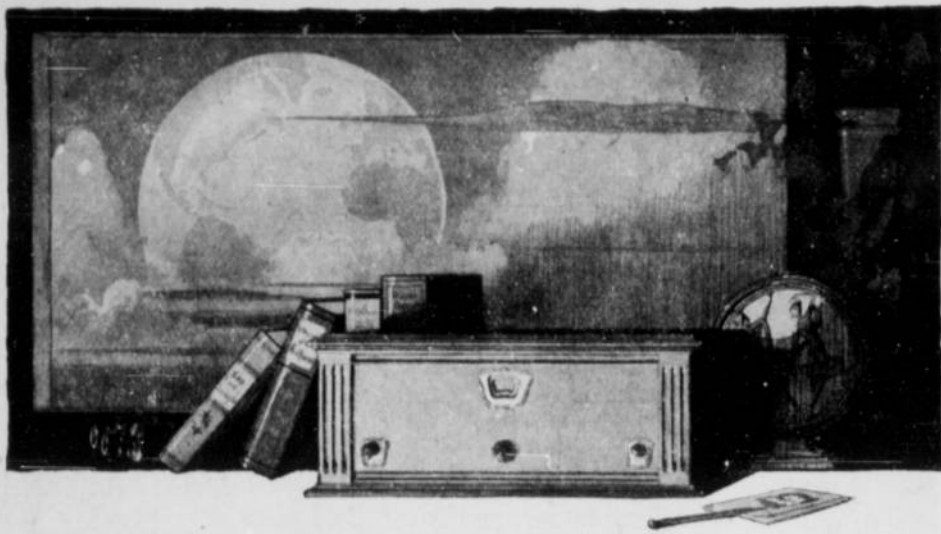
## FREE BOOK

Our new book, "The Story of the Mercury Super-Ten," tells you, in plain, everyday language, the things you want to know about this truly remarkable radio. Write for it—it is free.

**THE H. M. KIPP**  
**COMPANY LIMITED**  
444 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

**MERCURY**  
**SUPER-TEN**





## The World at Your Command ~ With the World's Best Radio

EVERYONE realizes the important part that radio plays in our lives today. Every hour of every day there is something on the air worth listening to—music, lectures, bridge lessons, news of the day, cooking recipes, stock reports, playlets, opera—most anything you desire.

When all of these things, and a thousand others are at your command, why be without them? When reception can be obtained with the marvelous fidelity made possible with STEWART-WARNER Matched-Unit Radio, there is nothing further to be desired.

In its wonderful new line of models, STEWART-WARNER has incorporated all of the latest developments that make for complete radio satisfaction. Of course, the STEWART-WARNER Matched-Unit Radio is highly selective, will get distance, has wonderful tone, range and volume. It's made by STEWART-WARNER, a big, reliable manufacturer, with over 20 years' experience in the production of quality electrical equipment—with over 16 million users of its products. For years, this name has been recognized as the trademark of satisfaction.

So, now that you're going to buy a radio, visit one of our Blue Ribbon Dealers and buy a STEWART-WARNER. Enjoy the thrill of having at your command—in all its original charm—this world of entertainment, with the world's greatest radio—STEWART-WARNER. The brand to demand!

### STEWART-WARNER PRODUCTS SERVICE STATIONS

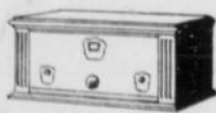
VANCOUVER  
WINNIPEG

Located at  
TORONTO  
CALGARY

MONTREAL  
EDMONTON



REPRODUCER  
MODEL 425



MODEL 705



MODEL 525



MODEL 710



MODEL 300



MODEL 520

#### A Wonderful Opportunity for Dealers

If you have not already procured your Stewart-Warner franchise, do so at once. The Stewart-Warner policy—with its many special and protective features—offers unlimited possibilities for making money. A request will bring complete details immediately—with no obligation.

Reproducer, Model 425—Diameter 11 1/4 inches. \$35.00

Reproducer, Model 420—Diameter 9 inches. \$25.00

Model 520—Six tubes. Single dial vernier control. Without accessories. \$175.00

Model 300—Three tuning dials. Five tubes. Without accessories. \$70.00

Model 705—Fully shield-

ed chassis. Six tubes. Single dial vernier control. Without accessories. \$175.00

Model 525—Six tubes. Single dial vernier control. Without accessories. \$112.00

Model 710—Six tubes. Single dial vernier control. Fully shielded chassis. Without accessories. \$350.00

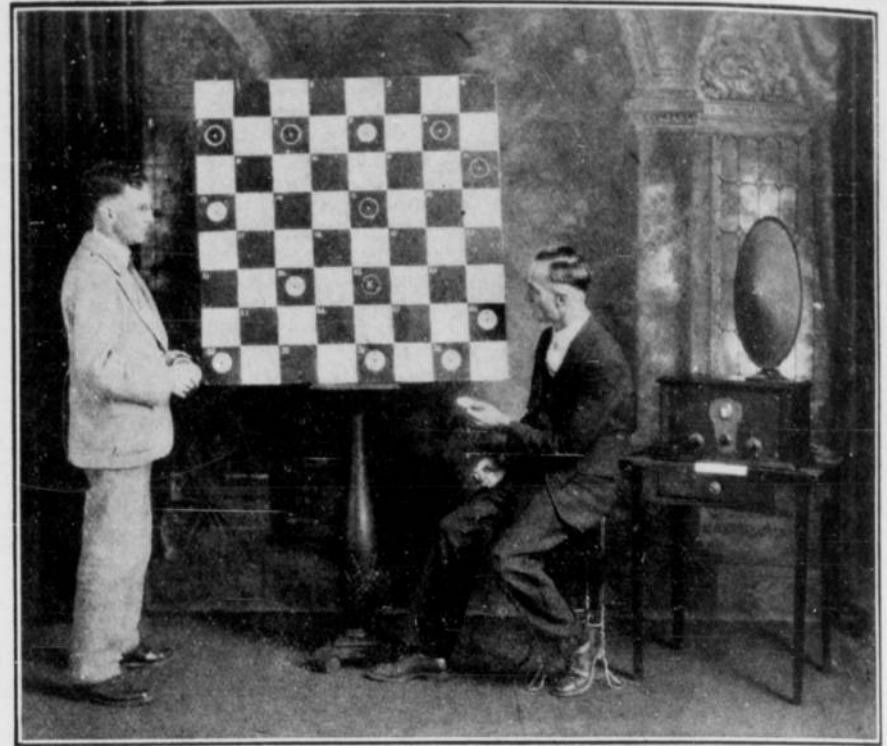
Stewart-Warner Tubes—\$2.50 Each

# STEWART-WARNER

## Matched-Unit Radio

# - - R-a-d-i-o - -

By D. R. P. COATS



### CHECKERS BY RADIO

Radio checkers have made a big hit at CJRM. At the present time, this feature is bringing more mail than any other, showing the wide appeal which the grand old game has for radio fans in the prairies. The board shown in the above picture is one of a number being used for demonstration purposes by radio dealers. Each Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock (Mountain), a special game is broadcast for the benefit of the dealers who demonstrate the system in their windows. Crowds gather to watch the moves and it is interesting to stand among the onlookers and hear the comments of dyed-in-the-wool checker players as each move is made. An additional feature recently introduced by CJRM is the broadcasting of checkers "problems." The game is played down to a certain point and then listeners are asked to finish it for themselves so as to make one side win in the least possible number of moves, recording each play by figures and mailing in their results. Souvenir prizes are awarded for the best solutions.

### A Book on Interference

BY far the best little book on the subject of radio interference which has yet come to my notice is one by Robert J. Casey, entitled "Better Radio Reception." It is published by the Radio Manufacturers' Association (U.S.) and copies may be purchased for twenty-five cents each by writing to 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago. While this column is almost exclusively devoted to our own original material, we are not hesitating this time to quote rather freely from the extremely useful little book now under review. It is exactly what the radio listener and the radio tradesman has needed.

In a foreword by T. K. Webster, chairman of the Interference Committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, he says: "The Committee set out to obtain all possible data on the noise-producing causes. We found, however, that most of the published articles were of too technical a nature to be of value to the great percentage of listeners, and our problem became one of producing a popularly readable manual covering the simpler causes of interference and their correspondingly simple correction. . . . Mr. Casey has done the paradoxical thing in being able to combine sound technical information with a highly interesting and amusing way of presenting it."

### Radio Without Tears

Years ago, the writer of this column prayed that the time would come when that bane of the wireless operator's training period—the book on traffic regulations—would be written up in a humorous vein by some wag who would know how to make a dry as dust official publication easy to learn. It has been left to a Casey to sense the funny side of interference shooting, and he has certainly succeeded in producing a highly entertaining text book on what would usually be treated in a dreary manner. Nor has he sacrificed technical value. On the contrary, his book covers the subject of unwanted radio noises admirably and is illustrated by photographs, showing exactly how condensers and filters are applied to various generators of interference. It is expected that broadcasting stations will have the books available for distribution at cost and readers whose

radio programs are being spoiled by local noises would do well to obtain copies.

### A Few Wise Cracks

"It became evident when the first tabulation of statistics was made that most of the complaints regarding loud and painful noises might be placed in the same category as that of the dog that sat on his own tail and howled, but was too lazy to move. Static ought to be the least of the set owner's worries. If you hear a roaring in headphones or loudspeaker or a sound suggestive of eggs being fried in butter, that is eliminable interference. Sources of home-made interference are so numerous that one blushes to enumerate them . . . most of them may be eliminated in a few seconds, with no great demand for skill or knowledge of electricity, and at a few cents cost. A concerted drive by the interested public would put all of these nuisances out of business over night. Arcing grounds, broken insulators, sparking commutators, arcs at trolley wheels, arcs at car wheels. Are! Are! The Larks! In search for the cause of interference one might as well start off by making sure that the noise is not of local origin. Disconnect aerial and ground. . . . Connect the input terminals of the set with a piece of wire. If the noise ceases, the interference is being picked up by either the aerial or the ground and the source of interference is outside the house. Old and badly sulphated A batteries develop crackling noises which generally can be detected by placing a pair of headphones across them. If your particular brand of interference does not fall under any of the heads listed in this pamphlet you have discovered something entirely new. You have two courses open to you: 1. Move. 2. Try to get somebody to give you a medal for your discovery."

### Rumors Current

The story goes that CHWC, the popular R. H. Williams' station in Regina, is to have its power increased. Rumors of power increases never come singly and now we hear that other boosts are pending. What truth there is in these tales, time will tell. At least, they tend to spoil the picture for those who sometimes try to promote the idea that most Canadian broadcasters are



# Startling Free Offer to Sufferers from DEAFNESS

## Head Noises from Ear Tubal Catarrh, or Nasal Catarrh Only

Sufferers from deafness will be especially interested to learn that Dr. W. O. Coffee, for many years one of the most widely known specialists in the middle west, originated a treatment which completely restored his hearing and ended his head noises from ear tubal catarrh.

So effectively has this treatment proved in literally thousands of cases, that a trial will be sent absolutely free to the readers of this paper who are suffering with deafness, head noises from ear tubal catarrh or from nasal catarrh only.

Dr. Coffee restored his own hearing and ended his head noises by this original treatment after he had suffered for years. During the past three years this original treatment has been sent to more than 500,000 people afflicted with deafness, dullness of hearing and head noises from ear tubal catarrh and with nasal catarrh; the records of literally hundreds who regained their hearing by his home treatment are on file here.

More than 90 per cent of deafness is due to catarrhal infections either in the wet form or the dry, according to authority, and everyone who suffers in this way is urged to take advantage of this limited free offer. Catarrh may cause indigestion, rheumatism, stomach ills and many other diseases. And, should deafness or even dullness of hearing develop from the catarrhal condition, the sufferer not only becomes miserably handicapped in a social or business way, but actually runs grave danger of injury because of inability to hear distinctly. Every sufferer from deafness or head noises from ear tubal catarrh, or from nasal catarrh, should test this treatment that has restored hearing to so many people—given them a new interest in life and reopened to them many opportunities which their affliction had closed.

### Dr. Coffee's Wonderful Experience

Few specialists in the entire United States have had as wonderful experience as did Dr. Coffee in the treatment of deafness, head noises and nasal catarrh.

He devoted over 45 years of his life to treating eye, ear, nose and throat diseases. By the use of his perfected home treatment, patients are now able to treat their deafness, head noises and nasal catarrh right in their own home. This has been the means of restoring hearing to thousands.

A great number of people state that they have been deaf or partially so for five, ten, and even twenty years, yet their hearing has been restored by Dr. Coffee's famous home treatment.

Those sufferers who are troubled with deafness or head noises from ear tubal catarrh and who are hard of hearing in one ear and growing worse with every cold are especially urged to try this original treatment.

No money is asked from you for this trial treatment. It arrives at your home prepaid, with directions as to how it should be used. Why hesitate? You have nothing to lose—everything to gain.



D. B. SIMMONS, OF MAINE

sands of sufferers from deafness, dullness of hearing, or head noises from ear tubal catarrh, and to those afflicted with ordinary nasal catarrh, that Dr. Coffee's Original Home Method will give relief. The results are really quick and convincing.

So that is the purpose of this page announcement and many other notices published throughout the country.

## Profit by the Experience of Others—Read!

Pictured above are five prominent people who are loud in their praise of the Dr. Coffee Home Treatment. Brief histories of their cases and extracts from their letters follow:

### Hearing Benefited at 80 Years

At 80 years of age, D. B. Simmons, of Maine, developed severe head noises. He determined to seek relief from Dr. Coffee, of whose success he had heard. "I am glad to tell you," he writes, "that after using your treatment the head noises left entirely and I am rid of deafness besides."

### Head Noises Disappear

With Mrs. Reed Page, of New York, Dr. Coffee's Home Treatment quickly relieved

serious deafness and head noises. People had to shout close to Mrs. Page's ears for her to understand them. Now she writes: "I am happy to tell you how much improved I am. Can hear everything, and the head noises are gone entirely."

### After 10 Years' Suffering

"My hearing is now even better than when I was a boy," writes Peter Storm, of Iowa. Gradually but surely growing deaf over a period of years, Mr. Storm became afflicted with severe head noises, which alarmed him greatly. Much to his amazement and when he had practically given up hope of recovery, Dr. Coffee's Home Treatment relieved him wonderfully within two months.

### Acute Deafness Soon Ended

From childhood, Mrs. Mona McBride, of Illinois, suffered from imperfect hearing, the result of serious illness. She writes: "Upon trying Dr. Coffee's method, the hearing in my ear which had been practically deaf for 20 years has returned. I did not believe it possible." Two weeks was all it required to show astonishing results.

### Restored Hearing in Month

George Bishop, of Saskatchewan, tells how his hearing improved and head noises disappeared as a result of this method: "My hearing grew so bad that people had to shout into my ear for me to understand. Dr. Coffee's Treatment helped me greatly in one month. It is wonderful."



MRS. REED PAGE, OF NEW YORK



PETER STORM, IOWA

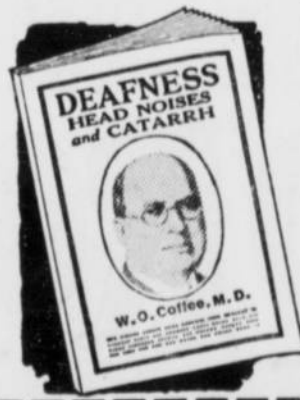


MRS. MONA McBRIDE, OF ILLINOIS



GEORGE BISHOP, OF CANADA

## 25,000 Trial Treatments Given This Month FREE



### Book Also Free

Dr. Coffee's remarkable book on deafness comes to you absolutely free with the Free Treatment. In it, the symptoms of many different forms of deafness are fully explained. This book also makes clear that Dr. Coffee's Home Treatment is not planned to benefit those who are totally deaf from disease of any kind, from shock or any cause whatever. If you are suffering, however, from deafness, head noises, or dullness of hearing from ear tubal infection, or if you have nasal catarrh, Dr. Coffee's treatment should help you greatly.

### TRIAL TREATMENT COUPON

DR. W. O. Coffee Co., 373 St. James Hotel Bldg., Davenport, Ia.  
Please send me your Free Trial Treatment, and your Free Book on "Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh," both by prepaid parcel post. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way. (Either print your name and address or write plainly.)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street or R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
Do you want treatment for deafness, for head noises or simply for catarrh? State which. \_\_\_\_\_



# Famous Kings



HISTORY knows no more heroic figure than Robert Bruce, who by his dauntless courage and military skill ended forever the pretensions of the English kings to the overlordship of the Kingdom of Scotland.

The Battle of Bannockburn fought on June 24th, 1314, witnessed the most overwhelming defeat ever inflicted on an English army and placed Robert the Good securely on the throne of the country he loved so well and for which he suffered so greatly.

## KING RADIO

"Most Radio Per Dollar"



Baronet

THE King "Baronet" Model is unquestionably the greatest dollar for dollar value in radio today. It incorporates every essential feature—every worthwhile modern improvement—at a price well under one hundred dollars.

The "Baronet" is a six tube stabilized tuned radio frequency receiver with two tuned radio frequency stages, detector, and three stages of special transformer coupled audio amplification. The entire tube socket panel is full floating.

The handsome cabinet, with logging scale

illuminated from within, is finished in blended two-tone to match either mahogany or walnut furniture.

If price is an important consideration, by all means choose the "Baronet." A demonstration will convince you that low price and satisfactory performance can be successfully combined.

Price without accessories, \$95.00

Console model, including built-in loud speaker but without accessories \$175.00

Fully Licensed in Canada and U.S.A.

The J. H. ASHDOWN HARDWARE CO. LIMITED  
Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary

McKENZIE, WHITE AND DUNSMUIR, Vancouver

Imported direct from the Orient in metal lined chests. Blended and packed into 1 lb., ½ lb., ¼ lb. bright **Aluminum** packages.

# RED ROSE TEA

"is good tea"

105-R

RED ROSE ORANGE PEKOE is extra good.

### Attention, Readers!

Have you entered the \$7,000 "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle Contest? If not, turn to pages 28-29 and start now!

anxious to get out of the business. Never at any time in the history of broadcasting were stations more keenly alive and flourishing than they are today. Competition in an effort to earn the greatest goodwill by providing the best service is keeping us all on our toes, with benefit to the public.

### Billy Gets His Cup

Billy Ward, Canada's most popular announcer for 1927, has received his silver cup from the Radio Digest. The two previous cups awarded were of the ordinary vase type, but this one is in the form of a microphone housing and is a replica of the gold cup won by Pat Barnes, of Chicago, in the same contest. A picture will appear in an early issue of The Guide. Billy is seated on the right, in the checker game cut which heads these columns.

### Radio Contact

As the result of the mention of my name over the Moose Jaw amateur station, 10AB, I have this week renewed friendship with an old school buddy whom I had not seen for twenty years and whom I imagined to be thousands of miles away. Within a few minutes of an announcement being made recently over CJRM concerning a lost automobile, the car was located and reported to its owner. Such events are common in the experience of broadcasting men.

### Radio Pictures Now

The reception of radio pictures is now about in the stage of development that broadcasting receivers had reached six or seven years ago. Radio magazines are publishing instructions for making home apparatus and a few experimenters are dabbling in the new art. If history repeats itself, the regular reception of pictures in the home by radio should come in another two or three years. Amateurs will go into it in increasing numbers and these will be followed by the general public as the process is simplified and the apparatus popularized. Then will come television in the home and then—well, what next.

### Correspondence

T. W. J., Bagot, Man.—The wavelength is 296.9 metres. Power 500 watts. Broadcasting nights, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

D. T., Regina, Sask.—Do not know the call letters, but will listen for him.

M. R., Swift Current.—We broadcast the bells of St. John's Anglican Church, Moose Jaw, on Friday evenings at 7.15 p.m. and Sunday mornings at 10.40 a.m. The microphone is suspended in the belfry of the church. Glad you like them.

G. D.—The microphone consists of a piece of thin stretched steel, susceptible to vibrations set up by air waves from the vocal cords or from musical instruments. On either side of the diaphragm, as this is called, and located at the centre is a brass cup partly filled with carbon granules. Current from a battery flows through the diaphragm, divides through the two carbon pockets and returns to the battery after passing around the coil of a transformer. Vibration of the carbon granules varies the electrical resistance of the circuit and thus causes fluctuations of current in the transformer. The transformer feeds these current fluctuations into the broadcasting transmitter where they are amplified and made to produce corresponding fluctuations in the carrier wave. That is broadcasting in a few words. The current passing through each carbon pocket is usually about twenty-five thousandths of an ampere, or, as it is commonly expressed, twenty-five mills.



A Hydrangea grown as a house plant by one of our Alberta subscribers.



Play with  
Work, Whitehead and  
other experts

LEARN the principles of Bridge that make the difference between an expert player and an average player. Important points in bidding and playing are illustrated in every game. You should not miss a single one. See advance announcement of cards held in newspapers or The Saturday Evening Post, try the hand your own way, then tune in and hear how the experts bid and play it.

Games are broadcast every week from the following Canadian stations. See newspapers for day and hour.

CFAC.....Herald.....	Calgary
CFLC.....Radio Ass'n.....	Prescott
CFQC.....Electric Shop.....	Saskatoon
CHNS.....Northern Elec. Co.....	Halifax
CKCO.....Radio Ass'n.....	Ottawa
CJCA.....Journal.....	Edmonton
CJRM.....Jas. Richardson & Sons.....	Moose Jaw
CKAC.....La Presse.....	Montreal
CKCD.....Daily Province.....	Vancouver
CKNC.....Canadian Nat. Carbon Co.....	Toronto
CKV.....Manitoba Tel. System.....	Winnipeg

Also every Tuesday, 10 P. M., E. T. from  
WEAF, WSAI, WEEL, WJAR, WTAC, WTIC, WGR, WCSH, WTAM, WWJ, WGN, WGV, and many others.

—and every Tuesday, 8:30 P. M., P. T. from  
KFI, KFOA, KGW, KHQ, KOMO, KPO, KGO.

The U. S. Playing Card Company  
Windsor, Canada.

Auction Bridge Magazine  
30 Ferry St., New York. Edited by  
Milton C. Work and Wilbur C. Whitehead



Big indexes, easy on the eyes. Ivory or air-cushion finish, easy to deal. Artistic back designs, pleasing to all. Lasting quality, good for game after game.

**BICYCLE**  
and **CONGRESS**  
PLAYING CARDS  
MADE IN CANADA



## Twenty-one Years of Progress

Continued from Page 3

legislature to take drastic action against the Exchange. Another incident occurred in the company's third year, when the commission rule of the Exchange was suspended for a year. This meant that the members, instead of charging the regular commissions, might handle grain at reduced commissions or for nothing at all. A purely commission company, such as the Grain Growers' Grain Company was then, without elevators and without any sources of revenue outside of its regular commissions, would have had difficulty in carrying on without the regular commission, and this action was accepted by the company as an attempt to put it out of business. But shareholders and customers, circularized on the subject, promised to keep on sending grain, and to pay the former commissions, and the company's business that year was greater than ever.

### Mr. Crerar Becomes President

T. A. Crerar was called on to become president of the company after it had completed its first year, an office he has held continuously since that time. E. A. Partridge, the first president, who had much to do with organizing the company, did not desire to continue in office. It is one of John Kennedy's greatest boasts that he picked out the new president, who at that time was operating a local farmers' elevator at Russell, Man. He was persuaded to come to the annual meeting, and there, much to his surprise, was elected a member of the board of directors. The board, at their subsequent meeting, insisted, in spite of his protests, on electing him president.

Difficulties in plenty beset the new company, but all were safely met and dealt with. In fact the early troubles simply gave the directors and management the experience that they had previously lacked, and enabled them to deal successfully with the larger problems that arose with the growth of the company into a great institution.

Not for several years did the Grain Growers' Grain Company go into the elevator business. For the first few years of its life the organized farmers were conducting a campaign for the government ownership and operation of all elevators. Not until the end of that campaign did the Grain Growers' Grain Company begin to operate country and terminal elevators.

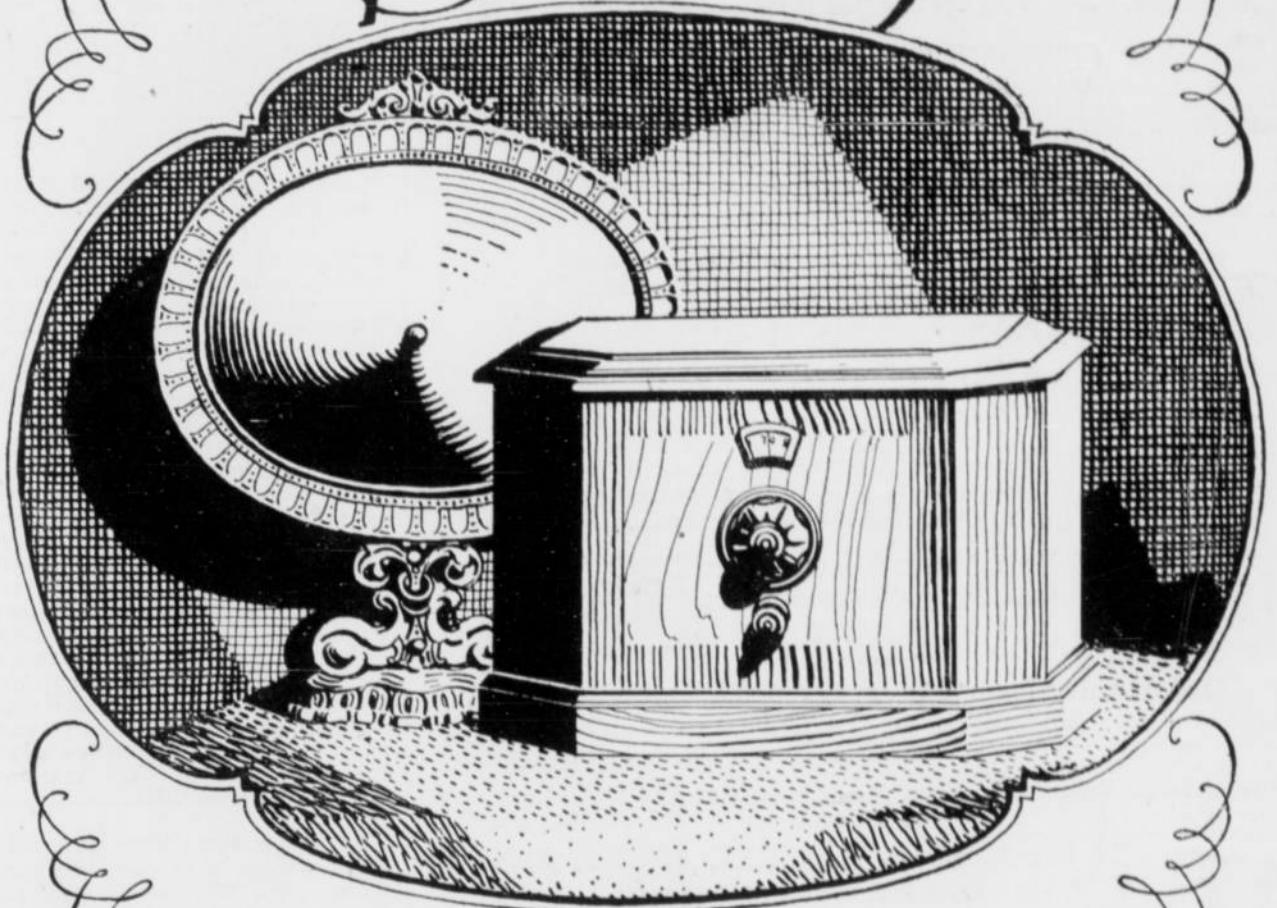
In 1912 it was made clear by the Dominion government that it had no intention of taking over and operating all terminal elevators, as the farmers had been repeatedly urging. Consequently the Company applied for and secured a lease of two connecting terminal elevators at Fort William owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway. These have been operated under lease ever since that time.

In the same year the Grain Growers' Grain Company obtained a lease of the country elevators owned by the Manitoba government. That government had been the only one to yield to the demands for government ownership and operation, and had set up a system of government country elevators, which, after two years, was pronounced a failure. The government blamed the farmers for not patronizing the elevators, and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association blamed the government for not conducting the system as it should have been conducted. Looking back, the real reason for failure appears to have been the fact that the government elevators, conducted only as warehouses, and unable to give service either in grading or buying grain, could not handle grain the way farmers wanted it handled, and they accordingly took it elsewhere. There was, in addition, a good deal of waste and unnecessary duplication in providing elevators.

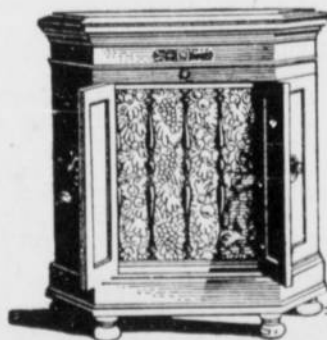
About 125 of the 174 elevators owned by the government were leased by the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Their operation of elevators met with such approval that demands from all over the country for farmer-owned elevators became insistent. To meet the demands, the company entered upon a building program which has continued up to the present. In addition, most of the old government elevators have been purchased by the company from the

# SPLITDORF

## Beauty



THE one new idea in Radio this year—Beauty that charms the eye as well as the ear—is the Splitdorf idea. The Abbey, shown above, patterned after an Old World jewel case, is but one of twelve models, each a piece of furniture of authentic design and permanent charm, and containing the Famous Splitdorf receiver, of true single-dial operation and faithful and powerful reproduction.



Splitdorf models are designed either for operation with batteries or direct from your electric light socket. Prices range from \$65 to \$1200.

For sale by the best dealers or direct from the manufacturers

THE LORENZO, shown at the left, is an Italian Credenza of superlative beauty. Its appearance in your home will charm you, as does its easy and accurate operation.

**SPLITDORF**  
Radio  
SCIENTIFICALLY CORRECT

SPLITDORF ELECTRICAL COMPANY, LIMITED

T O R O N T O 5. C A N A D A

**GUNS, TRAPS**  
AMMUNITION  
and complete  
**SPORTSMEN'S**  
SUPPLIES

**FREE:—TO SPORTSMEN**

HALLAM'S SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLY CATALOG—illustrating Guns—Ammunition—Gun Sundries—Animal Traps—Baits—Blankets—Outdoor Clothing and complete Camp Equipment.

**TO TRAPPERS**

HALLAM'S TRAPPER GUIDE—96 pages—illustrated, showing how, when, and where to trap—baits to use, etc., also

**HALLAM'S RAW FUR PRICE LISTS**  
as issued during the Season.

Any of the above will be gladly mailed free, on request. Write now.

**HALLAM MAIL ORDER CORPORATION**  
557 Hallam Building, Toronto 2.

**WE PAY**  
**HIGHEST**  
**PRICES for**  
**RAW FURS**

**OTTAWA LOG SAW**  
15 TO 20 CORDS  
A DAY

**GREATEST OFFER**  
EVER MADE

**Make Money!** Wood is valuable. Saw 15 to 20 cords a day. Does more than 10 men. Ottawa easily operated by man or boy. Falls trees—saws limbs. Use 4-hp. engine for other work. **30 DAYS TRIAL.** Write today for FREE book. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 branch houses.

3561-W Wood Street, Ottawa, Kansas

**OTTAWA MFG. CO.** Room 3561-W Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Classified Ads. make friends.

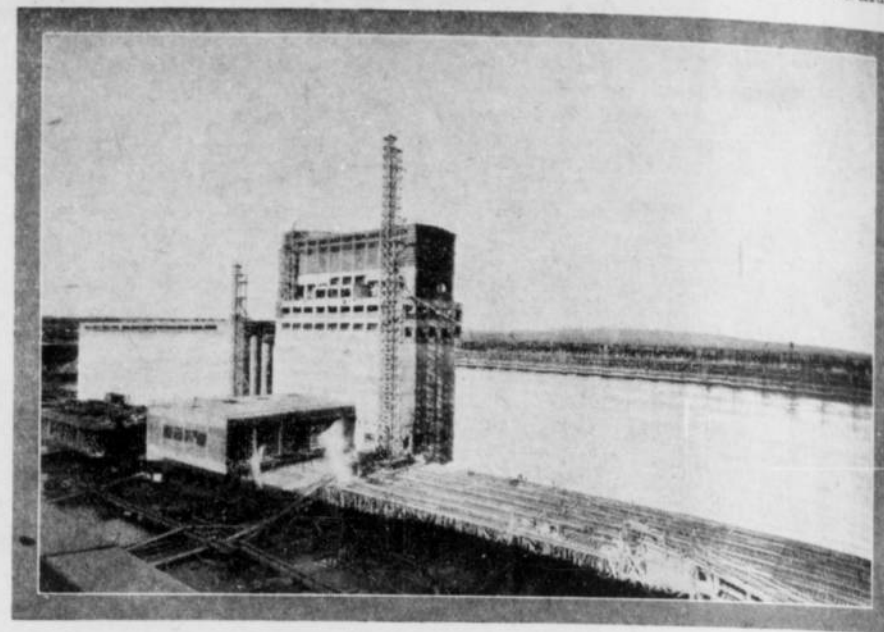




BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

# Buckingham

**FINE CUT** Packages 15¢ and 20¢  
½ lb Tins 80¢



The U.G.G. elevator at Port Arthur, the largest new elevator ever constructed, as it appeared a month ago. It will be ready for use within a few weeks, creating a world record for rapid elevator construction.

## BOOK RESERVATIONS NOW FOR

CANADIAN FARMERS'

# MARKETING TOUR

Through

**ENGLAND, SCOTLAND and DENMARK**

**\$500**

Plus low rail fares from  
starting point to Halifax  
and return

**\$500**

Opportunity for special study of Marketing and  
Agriculture in the Old Land

Attractive Sight-Seeing Features are Included

TOUR LEAVES HALIFAX JAN. 9, 1928

For particulars apply any agent

**CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS**



**Treat yourself  
the Best  
Christmas Gift-**

Visit the Homeland this Christmas and you  
will bring more joy and happiness than all  
the gifts you could send.

## CHRISTMAS SAILINGS

FROM	TO
Montreal —Nov. 25—Ausonina	Plymouth, Cherbourg, London
Montreal —Nov. 26—Letitia	Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow
Halifax —Dec. 5—Antonia	Plymouth, Havre, London
New York —Dec. 7—Aquitania	Cherbourg and Southampton
New York —Dec. 10—Transylvania	Londonderry and Glasgow
St. John —Dec. 10—Athenia	Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow
Halifax —Dec. 11—Athenia	Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow
Halifax —Dec. 12—Ascania	Plymouth, Havre, London
New York —Dec. 14—Berengaria	Cherbourg and Southampton
New York —Dec. 15—Samarina	Queenstown (Cobh), Liverpool

CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS PERSONALLY CONDUCTED THROUGHOUT—NO CARES OR WORRIES  
Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class accommodations available at  
rates to suit all purses. SPECIAL TRAINS AND THROUGH CARS TO  
SHIPS' SIDE.

Apply to local  
agents, or to  
**"There is no  
better way"**

**Cunard**  
**Anchor and Anchor-Donaldson**  
**LINES**

270 Main Street, Winnipeg, or 100 Pinder Bldg., Saskatoon, Sask., or  
204 Leeson Lineham Block, 209 Eighth Ave. West, Calgary, Alta., or  
10053 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

government, and many of these have  
been torn down and replaced with more  
modern structures.

Two new farmers' companies began  
to supply the demand for farmer-owned  
elevators, the Saskatchewan Co-operative  
Elevator Company and the Alberta  
Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Com-  
pany. The government in each of these  
provinces firmly refused to follow the  
example of the Manitoba government in  
providing government-owned elevators,  
but instead offered to lend money to a  
farmers' company to assist in establish-  
ing a co-operatively-owned system of  
elevators. An important reason was the  
universal testimony that improvements  
had been brought about through the  
Grain Growers' Grain Company, and  
the proof of experience that a farmers'  
company could be well and successfully  
managed. So a new company was  
formed in each of these provinces, in  
Saskatchewan in 1911 and in Alberta  
in 1913.

From the start very close relations  
existed between the Alberta Farmers'  
Co-operative Elevator Company and the  
Grain Growers' Grain Company. The  
latter acted as selling agent for the  
Alberta company and provided financial  
assistance without which the Alberta  
company would not have been able to  
carry on.

Hardly was the new company  
launched in Alberta than the idea was  
conceived that all three companies  
might be united in a single unit. The  
plan was discussed for some time, but  
no basis of union could be found to  
which the Saskatchewan organizations  
would agree. It was then decided to  
proceed with the amalgamation of the  
Grain Growers' Grain Company and the  
Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator  
Company, and this was brought about  
in 1917, under the name of United Grain  
Growers Limited.

The charter of the Grain Growers'  
Grain Company was used, with some  
amendments secured from parliament.  
From the Alberta company was adopted  
the plan of forming shareholders into  
locals, and having the annual meeting  
made up of elected delegates from those  
locals.

## The Supplies Department

Almost as soon as the Grain Growers'  
Grain Company was fully established,  
farmers began to look to it for addition-  
al services. In 1913 it began a busi-  
ness in farm supplies, the first of its  
kind to be conducted by a farmers' or-  
ganization in Western Canada. Various  
attempts had been made by different  
local associations to obtain needed  
commodities for their members in car-  
load quantities at wholesale rates, but  
without success. In view of the present  
willingness of business organizations to  
deal with farmers' associations, it is  
hard to realize the attitude of earlier  
days. As an example may be taken  
the fact that when the company decided  
to engage in the distribution of twine it  
could not get supplies on this continent.  
For a year or two it had to go to a  
factory in Ireland for twine. When  
the Grain Growers' Grain Company be-  
gan to secure different classes of sup-  
plies for farmers, including at first  
mainly flour, coal, apples, binder twine,  
lumber and barbed wire, associations

were for the first time able to go into  
such business. The total of the annual  
business now done by such associations  
amounts to many million dollars.

The farm supplies business now con-  
ducted by United Grain Growers is  
mainly in flour, coal, binder twine and  
barb wire. A large part of this is done  
through the elevators, the majority of  
which are equipped with flour houses  
and coal sheds, but in addition many  
farmers are supplied through car-load  
purchases by their local association. In  
all these commodities the company is  
one of the principal distributors. Nearly  
100,000 tons of coal, for example, were  
supplied last year. The company, in  
recent years, has been handling about  
ten per cent. of all the barbed wire  
sold in the West, and about fifteen per  
cent. of the binder twine. Binder twine  
sales average about 9,000,000 pounds a  
year, distributed at over 450 points in  
the West. On these commodities the  
company's avowed policy of ensuring  
reasonable prices to farmers, and its  
large purchasing power, result in a low-  
er scale of prices than would obtain if  
it were not in the business, and the  
total savings thus made to farmers  
would run into very large figures.

## Other Organizations Assisted

From the beginning the relations be-  
tween the farmers' companies and the  
provincial associations were very close.  
This was only natural, for the asso-  
ciations had been deeply concerned  
with the establishment of the com-  
panies, which were recognized as part  
of the farmers' movement. The asso-  
ciations represented one side of the  
movement, the companies another side,  
that of the organized farmer in business.  
The Manitoba association had assisted  
in getting the Grain Growers' Grain  
Company under way. The Alberta  
association had been responsible for  
starting the Alberta Farmers' Co-  
operative Elevator Company.

Assistance in money has been given,  
almost from the first, by the company  
to other farmers' organizations. At  
the annual meeting in 1918 the share-  
holders' delegates passed a bylaw under  
which 25 cents per shareholder, or  
nearly \$9,000 per year, is paid each  
year to the United Farmers of Alberta  
and the United Farmers of Manitoba.  
An equal amount is paid by the com-  
pany, as a member, to the Canadian  
Council of Agriculture. The total of  
the payments made to date to the  
provincial associations and to the Can-  
adian Council of Agriculture is over  
\$200,000. In addition the company  
has spent large sums for other educa-  
tional work.

Through its membership in the Can-  
adian Council of Agriculture, which  
was re-organized in 1916 to include the  
farmers' companies, United Grain  
Growers Limited has been able to  
contribute, not only money, but also  
the fruits of experience towards the  
solving of different farmers' problems.  
Of equal importance was the added in-  
fluence over public opinion gained by  
the organized farmers, from the fact  
that they were successfully conducting  
large scale business operations. When  
the organized farmers first began to  
make known the needs and desires of  
the West and of agriculture they had





# loud yet clear

Fine tone quality is more essential than great volume, but you can have both if you use genuine R.V.C. Radiotrons—distributed by Canadian General Electric. They eliminate blasts and rattles and ensure a clearer tone.

RVC-1427

## R.V.C. Radiotrons

CANADIAN  
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. Limited

### Mohawk One Dial Radio



#### Gives the Farmer What He Wants

Dependability comes first. The farmer wants to know he can depend upon his radio to get him the stations he dials for—whether for market or weather reports, news or amusement. And he wants a radio set that is simple to operate, and durable.

All these things are guaranteed in the Mohawk six-tube sets. In the finer furniture models, they range from \$127.50 to \$327.50. Navajo table model of tubes and batteries at only efficient—is priced, exclusive \$97.50 illustrated— attractive and

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14 TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO

Please send me illustrated price list and name of nearest dealer.

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ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

**POOLING WHEAT IN CANADA**  
By Walter P. Davisson  
Whatever may be one's own views of the Wheat Pool, there can be no question as to the value of this book—Montreal Star  
\$2.50 (Postpaid) Everywhere  
Robins & Magrath  
315 Bank Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.  
The Ideal Gift this Christmas!

difficulty in securing attention, and in making the rest of the country realize that they knew what they were talking about. Year by year they gained increasing recognition and respect and, one of the important factors in the change was the demonstration that they knew their own business so well that a farmer-owned company could become one of the important business enterprises in the Dominion of Canada.

The Guide itself is one of the fruits of the co-operation between the company and the other organizations, for it was founded in 1908, with money supplied by the company, to assist in the work of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and later helped the associations in the other provinces. As The Guide has expanded its field, the company has been able to make additional investments to provide the necessary equipment. The Public Press, the plant where The Guide is printed, is one of the best equipped printing plants in the country.

#### Other Activities

It would take far too much space to deal at any length with all the activities of the company, or with all the interesting incidents in its history. But it should be mentioned that in its livestock business, now conducted under the name of United Livestock Growers, it built up one of the finest livestock selling organizations on the continent, which has sold many million dollars worth of livestock for farmers. In addition, the co-operative shipping of livestock from country points to central markets, introduced and encouraged by the company, has spread all over Western Canada.

Another activity is the insurance business, conducted by another subsidiary company, United Grain Growers' Securities Company Limited. In hail insurance alone that organization paid out this year to farmers nearly three hundred thousand dollars, and the total of hail losses paid amounts to \$1,375,000.

#### Now Stronger Than Ever

The balance sheet of United Grain Growers Limited for the past financial year shows that the company is now in a stronger financial position than ever before. The thirty-five thousand farmer shareholders, who have invested three million dollars in the company's capital stock, have had a satisfactory return on their money, for in every year of its history, except one, the company has paid a dividend. The investment is extremely well secured by large reserves. There is no doubt that if the shares were available on the open market to others than farmers they would be in great demand and would be eagerly purchased at enhanced prices.

The organization of the company and its physical equipment are in better shape than ever before to give service. Ample terminal facilities are assured by the construction done this year at Port Arthur and Vancouver. Almost four hundred country elevators are now owned by United Grain Growers Limited in the three prairie provinces. Added to its splendid equipment, the company has 21 years of experience in meeting the needs of farmers. It is now in a better position than it has ever been to give satisfactory service to shareholders and customers.

For the success of United Grain Growers much credit belongs to the 35,000 farmer shareholders in the western provinces, for the company is so organized as to make it responsive to the will of the farmers who make up its membership. They have always been concerned with the service the company gives, and with the benefits they derive as farmers, more than with the dividends they derive as investors. And at the same time they have never forgotten that to give such service, and to produce the benefits they expected, their company must be a success from a business standpoint, and to be strong financially as well as in good-will. Thus the company has been able to apply two principles in accordance with the wishes of the shareholders, sound business management and service to farmers. The combination and application of these two principles have resulted in the success attained by United Grain Growers Limited during the 21 years of its history.

# \$5<sup>00</sup> Down

## After Two Weeks' Free Trial! Westinghouse Radio

Outfits complete, ready to set up. Nothing extra to buy. Two Weeks' Free Trial. Write today for details of this great offer. Send for free Radio Book showing complete line Westinghouse models.

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218 Front St., East, Toronto, Ont.



## A Westinghouse Radio Brings Pleasure and Profit

A Radio in your home turns the long winter days into hours of enjoyment. For the turn of dial on a Westinghouse set you can defy both time and space, and bring the world to your fireside.

Concerts of all kinds, opera, symphony, jazz, and plays are yours for the asking. Besides, with market reports and lectures on better farming methods you can make greater profits that will pay for the set many times over.

The Westinghouse 57, 1928 Model is an ideal set for the farm home. It has all the desirable features of a higher priced set, including one dial control. Designed for the new UX-201-B radiotrons which consume but half the current required by other makes of 5-tube sets.

Let the nearest Westinghouse dealer give you a demonstration.

# Westinghouse

PIONEERS IN RADIO



CANADA

## Warning to Users of Radio

All Radio Receiving Sets  
**MUST be Licensed**

Penalty on summary conviction is a fine not exceeding \$50.00

**License Fee \$1.00 per annum**

Licenses, valid to 31st March, 1928, may be obtained from: Staff Post Offices, Radio Dealers, Radio Inspectors, or from Radio Branch, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa

A. JOHNSTON, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries

## SELLING AT A PROFIT

The best market for used equipment is the place where the largest number of persons are in the habit of buying, selling or exchanging such articles. The Guide's 110,000 readers are scattered over every district in the West, and include homesteaders,

ranchers, grain and mixed farmers. Every day some of them are looking for just what you have to sell, or they may be offering at a bargain price the very article you want. Read and use Guide Classified Ads. and watch your wealth increase.



## This Year— Christmas in EUROPE Special Sailings to ENGLAND-IRELAND SCOTLAND-FRANCE-BELGIUM

Your folks want you with them at Christmas. Be home on this happiest holiday of all. For your own comfort and satisfaction sail on a superb White Star Ship.

Montreal to Glasgow—Belfast—Liverpool

**REGINA - Nov. 26**

Halifax—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Antwerp

**PENNLAND - Dec. 5**

Halifax—Queenstown—Liverpool

**BALTIC - Dec. 12**

Phone, write or call personally

224 Portage Ave., Winnipeg; Canada Bldg.  
Saskatoon; Land Bldg., Calgary; Pacific  
Bldg., Vancouver.

Or Local S.S. Agents

Largest steamers  
from Montreal

190



### STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Turn to pages 28-29 for  
full particulars of the  
"Treasure Ship" Figure  
Puzzle Contest.

# Back Home Excursions

Low Round Trip Fares  
To Points in

**MISSOURI ILLINOIS  
IOWA NEBRASKA**

Tickets on sale daily

**Dec. 1, 1927, to Jan. 5, 1928**

Good returning three months from  
date of purchase



Don't miss this opportunity to spend  
the Christmas Holidays and part of the  
winter with relatives and old friends  
at home.

Take the Rock Island from Minneapolis-  
St. Paul—short line with superior train  
service through to Des Moines, Kansas  
City and St. Louis.

Route of the

**GOLDEN STATE LIMITED**

And the Apache to California. Through Pullmans  
daily from Minneapolis-St. Paul to Los Angeles via  
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The Road of Unusual Service

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## EASTERN CANADA

Tickets on Sale

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Good returning any time  
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**SPECIAL TRAIN**

**French Excursionists**

To QUEBEC

Leaves Winnipeg, December 17

## PACIFIC COAST

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Certain Dates During  
**DEC., JAN., FEB.**

Good returning

Until April 15, 1928

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Tickets on Sale

from Stations in

**Saskatchewan - Alberta**

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## CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR IN THE OLD COUNTRY

Through Sleeping Cars from Western points connecting  
with Special Trains from Winnipeg, operating to the  
ship's side at Saint John for December Sailings.

## CHOICE OF ROUTES • LIBERAL STOPOVERS

For full information ask the Ticket Agent



# Canadian Pacific

## The Grain Growers' Guide Is Mixed Farming Sound Practice?

Continued from Page 5

prairie soils have benefited in the slightest degree by legumes. The relationship between legumes and soil fertility has been one of the cornerstones in the edifice of better farming for twenty centuries. It was perceived by dirt farmers before ever crop experts or farm journals arose to harass them. It was confirmed by Liebig and the scientists. It is today universally accepted from Waldeck to Halifax and from Land's End clear round the world again to Java.

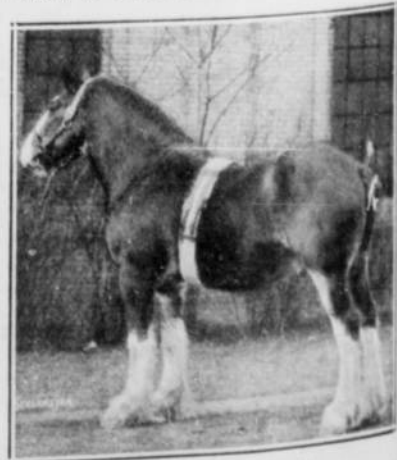
Just why prairie soil differs in this respect from every other soil that ever was, Mr. MacKenzie does not make quite clear. When he undertakes to decry legumes he is not lacking in courage. He is lacking more from the opportunity to observe. I am not asking him to take the word of government experts. Let him go to the men who preach the growing of legumes because it brings dividends to their investments. Go to the Raymond sugar factory and he will find the management holding up contract signers for alfalfa acreage, because this land yields the heaviest beet crops. Go into the C.P.R. irrigation block at Brooks and be shown how the beneficial effect of alfalfa can be observed through three or four grain crops. Go into the Deloraine district of Manitoba where sweet clover has been a big factor in the return of prosperity after an overdose of MacKenzie's own gospel. In this matter MacLean's doughty contributor is tilting with windmills.

### Talking Down the Wind

He is so anxious to silence mixed farming propagandists that he oversteps himself in another important respect in discounting the market for livestock produce. Butter, he tells his readers, is the only commodity in sufficiently concentrated form for export. Incredible! The blue book gives him a flat denial. Perhaps none of the two million dozen eggs Canada sends to Britain pass by his door. Perhaps he has been so occupied with stubble burners and combines that Canada's \$22,000,000 bacon trade with Great Britain has sprung up without his notice. And in this same year (1925) home bred cattle went through our ports to the value of \$12,000,000. These are only some of the major items to go along with the \$44,000,000 trade in dairy products Mr. MacKenzie admits. True, much of this comes from the eastern provinces, but on the other hand nearly every year increases the shipments of poultry, eggs, dairy products and other commodities which these prairie provinces send east and west for domestic consumption.

To deal with any more of Mr. MacKenzie's obvious overstatements and inaccuracies would be to re-iterate what everybody knows. In conclusion it seems to be necessary once more to point out that the sensible exponents of mixed farming do not urge less wheat. Far from it. They realize the peculiar fitness of this country as a grain-growing area and urge a diversification of agriculture in order that the land will preserve its virgin tilth and fatness to the end that grain crops will be heavier and Canada's position as the bread basket of the empire be forever secure.

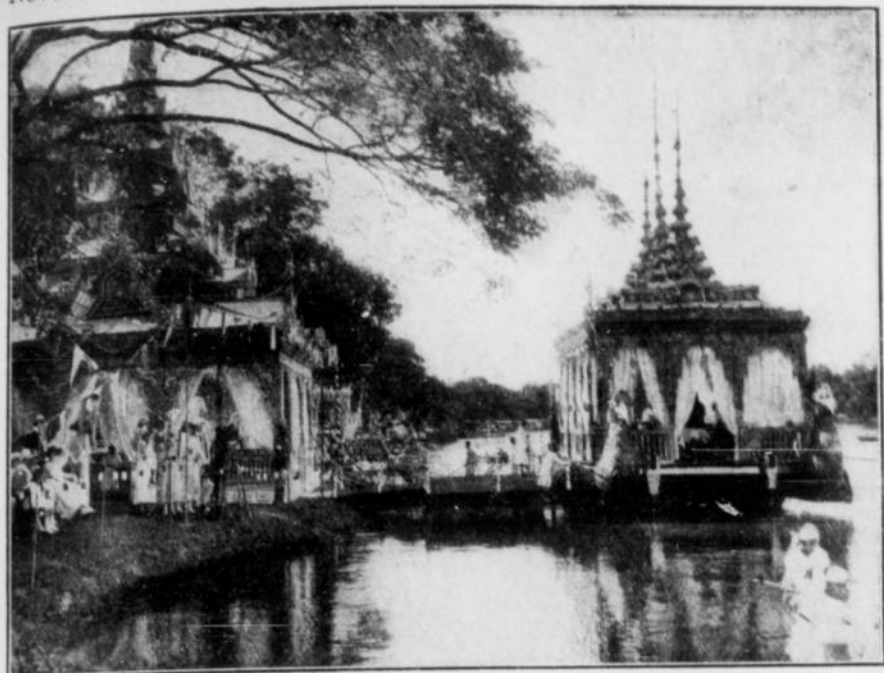
Above all, Mr. MacKenzie, don't listen to Pullman orators.



Arnprior Emigrant

First as aged stallion; senior and grand champion Clyde stallion at the 1926 Toronto Royal, Ottawa and Guelph Winter Fairs. Owned by Reston Clydesdale Syndicate, Reston, Manitoba.





When the Prince of Wales travels in India he is surrounded by the splendor which the oriental mind expects as a setting for a prince. This picture shows a barge specially constructed for his visit to Bangoor.

## What To Do When Travelling

*How to increase the comfort and enjoyment by proper foresight*

By BERTHA BOWMAN

**T**RAVELLING is thoroughly enjoyable only when things move along with the smoothness of well-oiled machinery; when berths and rooms are ready for you, and there is no last minute flurry of search for lodging.

So—one of the first things to do when your trip is all planned, dates and stop-overs settled, is to write or wire for hotel and berth reservations. A week or two ahead of time is usually ample, although, in case some convention or bonspiel, etc., should flood the city, a month is not too long.

Berth reservations need not be made so far ahead of time, although in the holiday season it is wise to make one's reservation early in order to have some choice of accommodation. This is particularly true of lake travel. "Berth" is the term used to designate the bed made up on the train. The berth may be either an upper or a lower—both equally comfortable, if you do not mind going up a step-ladder to bed. The upper and lower berth together comprise what is known as a section. A traveller engaging only a berth may have to share the double seat with the other occupant of the section during the day. A compartment is a tiny room on the train, consisting of an upper and lower berth, and a private washroom. A drawing-room is a little larger than a compartment, and has, in addition to the upper and lower berths, a sofa which may be made up as a bed, and a washroom. That is, a family party of five could be quite comfortable in a drawing-room.

### Variety of Accommodation

Besides the standard accommodation mentioned, our railways offer tourists accommodation; one may secure a berth in the tourist car at practically half the cost of the same thing standard. The berth appointments—bedding, linen, washroom conveniences, etc., are the same, standard or tourist. The standard car upholstery is plush, instead of the leatherette of the tourist car. Tourist car travellers have no observation car privileges. There is a kitchenette in connection with the tourist car, with refrigerator space, that enables one to travel independently of the dining car. Especially when one is planning a big trip on a little money, the tourist car offers a pleasant and a comfortable way out.

The less hand luggage one carries, the less there is to worry about. It is so much easier to check your suit case, and carry only what you need while actually on the train. At transfer points, it is the work of only a few minutes to present your card and claim your luggage. In fact, there are usually numerous red caps and porters who are anxious to relieve you of even that worry—for a consideration.

Each sleeping car is in charge of a

porter whose business it is to make up the berths, and look after the comfort of the travellers. Anything that you want done, from having your shoes polished while you sleep, to having a card-table brought in and adjusted, the porter will do. At the stations, services of this kind are performed by young men in uniform. The distinctive feature about this uniform is the little red cap, hence the name "Red Caps." The Red Cap will present your baggage, check and claim your baggage, take it from one train to another, hail a taxi, and put your bags into it. Both they and the porters are reliable and obliging, and do all they can to make travelling a pleasure to the public. The small annoyances of transferring from train to train, or of finding your way about a strange station, may be left to the Red Caps.

### Tipping

Of course, one expects to pay for services such as those rendered by the porters, Red Caps, waiters, etc., and that brings up the question of tipping. The tip—the amount paid for such services—need not be large, but it should not be forgotten. Experienced travellers usually consider ten per cent. of a dining-room check ample, and one must rely on one's judgment as to the amount of the tip to red caps and porters, considering the service rendered and the difficulty of its performance.

There are taxi-cab stands in all the stations, and it is an easy matter to call a cab. Usually, the railway company recommends one taxi company, and any company so recommended can be relied upon. It is, of course, to their own interest to satisfy their patrons with the best of service, and cause for complaint rarely occurs. The taxi is a quick and convenient way of getting about a strange city—the driver is your city directory. For sightseeing, a regular sightseeing bus is often less expensive.

All this sightseeing travelling can not be done without the necessary cash and one is faced with the problem of the safest and most convenient way of carrying money. Carrying cash itself is not safe. Travellers' cheques, obtainable at a slight cost, come in tens, twenties, etc., and may be cashed any place. Bank and express money orders, made out to oneself and carrying one's signature, may likewise be cashed at any bank, hotel or station. Express money orders may be made for any sum up to \$50. Some such self indentifying system of credit is really necessary if one is to travel much in places where one is unknown.

The forwarding of mail is a very simple matter, and, rightly handled, may add much to the pleasure of yourself and your friends. The hotels will always forward mail to any address you may leave them; or the railways themselves will forward mail to any station.

Book to Your  
Old Home via  
**CANADIAN  
NATIONAL**



Mail the Coupon  
for  
**EXCURSION  
FARES, Etc.**  
Information  
**FREE!**

## The Old Folks Back Home

at

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Des Moines, Sioux City, Fort Dodge, Dubuque, Waterloo, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha,

## Are Looking For You This Xmas

**G**O back home for the Christmas Holidays! Take advantage of the **LOW EXCURSION FARES** during December arranged by the **CANADIAN NATIONAL** lines for the former American citizen in Canada. Fill in the coupon and relieve yourself of all worry in connection with transportation arrangements. Mail the coupon tonight!

*NOTE—Excursion fare to U.S. points in effect from stations in Saskatchewan and Alberta only.*

### Travellers' Cheques

Be sure and take with you a supply of Canadian National Express Travellers' Cheques. Issued in all denominations—payable everywhere. Buy from your C.N.R. agent.

### CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Osborne Scott, General Passenger Agent  
Room 211, Union Station, Winnipeg

Kindly send me **FREE** information and excursion fares as per particulars hereunder:

I plan going to \_\_\_\_\_  
About \_\_\_\_\_  
Want to reach destination \_\_\_\_\_  
Number travelling..... Adults..... Children.....  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

### Travel Service for Guide Readers

Each winter many farmers and their families in Western Canada take trips to outside points. In order that Guide readers who may travel this winter shall be able to efficiently plan their trips and most economically carry them out we offer the following free service. Indicate on the form below the district or districts you intend visiting and we will see that there is placed in your hands practical and helpful literature dealing with possible routes for going and coming—scenic points of interest en route or at points of destination—transportation costs, etc., etc. Also read this section in The Guide of November 1, and 15 and December 1 for practical pointers of value to anyone who is travelling.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

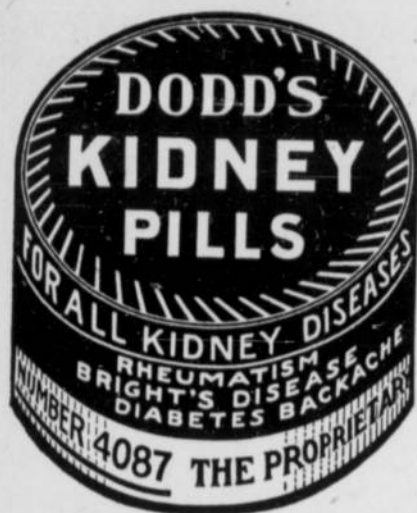
I purpose taking a trip this winter to the point or points indicated below and would like to take advantage of your free service and receive any literature which might be of interest or value to me in making this trip. I understand that I am under no obligation in accepting your offer. The points I intend covering are indicated by an "X" below.

British Columbia \_\_\_\_\_ Ontario \_\_\_\_\_ Quebec \_\_\_\_\_ Maritime Provinces \_\_\_\_\_  
Eastern States \_\_\_\_\_ Southern States \_\_\_\_\_ Central States \_\_\_\_\_ British West Indies \_\_\_\_\_  
Western States \_\_\_\_\_ California \_\_\_\_\_ Great Britain \_\_\_\_\_ Europe \_\_\_\_\_

(If any other write in on above line)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_  
Post Office \_\_\_\_\_ (Please print your name and address)





### The Best Cough Syrup Is Home-made

Here's an easy way to save \$2.00 and yet have best cough medicine you ever tried.

You've probably heard of this famous home-made cough syrup. But have you ever used it? Thousands of families feel that they could hardly keep house without it. It's simple and cheap, but the way it takes hold of a cough will soon earn it a permanent place in your home.

Into a 16-oz. bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup to fill up the bottle. Or, if desired, use clarified honey, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, it tastes good, never spoils, and gives you 16 ounces of better cough remedy than you could buy ready-made for \$2.50.

It is really wonderful how quickly this home-made remedy conquers a cough—usually in 24 hours or less. It seems to penetrate through every air passage, loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough, lifts the phlegm, heals the membranes, and gives almost immediate relief. Splendid for throat tickle, hoarseness, bronchitis and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract and palatable guaiac, which has been used for generations for throat and chest ailments.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

# PINEX

FOR COUGHS

You can obtain profitable prices for surplus livestock, etc., through "Little Classified Ads."

### Vita Gland Tablets are Guaranteed to Make Hens Lay Within Three Days

Hens have glands just as human beings have, and they also require vitamins. Because they directly stimulate the organs involved in egg production, the new Vita-Gland tablets, crushed into hen's drinking water turn winter loafers into busy layers within three days. Science has discovered how to control egg production by using essential vitamins and gland extract that works directly on the OVARIAN or EGG producing gland of the hen. Government experiment stations report that hens properly fed vitamins, etc., lay 300 eggs as against the 60 of the average hen.

#### Try This Liberal Offer

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS and fine healthy chicks, prosperous flocks, without fuss or bother, or drugs, or expensive feeds, can be had. Just drop these VITA-GLAND tablets into drinking water. So simple to double your profits. Summer production at winter prices. So confident are the Vita-Gland Laboratories, manufacturers of the original and genuine VITA-GLAND tablets that you will be amazed at results, that they offer to send a box for your own use. This is how: Send no money, just name. They will mail you two big boxes, each regular \$1.25, a generous supply. When they arrive pay the postman only \$1.25 and a few cents postage, collected on delivery. When your neighbors see the wonderful increase of eggs in your nests sell him one box and thus your box has cost you nothing. We guarantee you satisfaction or money back without question. So write today and get dozens of extra eggs this simple, easy way. Write Vita-Gland Laboratories, 1031 Bohan Building, Toronto.

## You May Sneer at Bossy

But there are some fundamental reasons why dairying is the most stable form of agriculture

By PROF. R. W. BROWN

THE early settlers of this country, the same as those of many other areas and countries engaging in farming, first turned their attention to the raising of cereal crops suited to the particular area, as in this direction lay the quickest returns, with the least expenditure of labor and capital. Extensive or specialized rather than intensive or balanced farming was the order of the day, but not forever. While there may still be some difference of opinion as to the possibility of maintaining soil fertility by the exclusive sale of grain crops from the farm, the fact remains that it is seldom if ever done. And it is now conceded that the conservation of the fertility of the soil is the greatest problem in agriculture.

Changes in any system of farming have seldom been made voluntarily or as a matter of course. Rather they have come through the force of necessity. The system of exclusive grain growing has had to contend with many adverse factors among which may be mentioned: lowering yields; noxious weeds; drifting soils; lack of soil moisture, partly due to the depletion of humus; low and fluctuating grain markets; rust; hail; frost and unseasonable weather conditions. The only practical means which has yet been devised to successfully combat the majority of these adverse factors is by the growing of crops in reasonable quantities suitable for the feeding of various kinds of livestock, and utilizing same in economical ways on the farm.

Stock raising then becomes a real issue, and since the dairy cow is the most economical producer of human food of all the domestic animals, she must necessarily be kept in increasing numbers in any system of permanent agriculture.

#### Dairy Cow Improves Soils

If it is true that conservation of soil fertility is the greatest problem in agriculture and that there is no other economical means of accomplishing this than by the keeping of livestock, it necessarily follows that dairy cattle will play an important part in this as well as in many other countries. Many examples might be cited showing how the yield of crops has been increased through dairy farming. This is due to a number of factors. When good dairy cows are kept, it often pays to buy some concentrated feeds which cannot be produced on the farm. In such cases the fertilizing value of the manure is increased, which if properly used will form the chief means of building up the soil. Then the growing of fodder and grass crops adds, rather than takes away plant food and fibre. The physical condition of the soil is greatly improved by the deep roots of forage plants. In addition the bacterial flora so necessary to make plant food in the soil available is augmented.

One great law of food conservation is to turn inedible feeds into edible foods in the cheapest possible manner. According to Jordan different animals produce the following quantities of edible solids for every 100 pounds of digestible organic matter consumed.

Animal	Edible solids produced (pounds)
Cow (milk)	18.
Pig (dressed)	15.6
Cow (cheese)	9.4
Calf (dressed)	8.1
Cow (butter)	5.4
Poultry (eggs)	5.1
Poultry (dressed)	4.2
Lamb (dressed)	3.2
Steer (dressed)	2.8
Sheep (dressed)	2.6

The above table serves to show the superiority of the cow over all other classes of livestock from the standpoint of economy in the production of human food and emphasizes the importance of the dairy cow in farm economy. This latter point is further strengthened by reason of the fact that dairy cattle consume large quantities of

roughage as well as concentrated feeds, and it is the roughage which often goes to waste on farms where there are few or no cows.

Successful farming is really the foundation of successful dairying, yet on many farms there is more or less untillable land which can be used to good advantage by dairy cows. But it must also be remembered that dairying is the mainstay of agriculture in countries having the highest priced lands, such as Holland, Denmark, the Channel Islands and New Zealand. This indicates the adaptability of dairying to high priced land.

Scotch dairymen say that the size of farm most profitable is one which can be run by the family, without hired help, which is often expensive and inefficient. This is probably true in Western Canada with respect to the number of milk cows that can be profitably kept. However, with higher producing and larger herds, the milking machine could be economically employed in many cases and the work still done without hiring extra help. But if hired help were needed, it would be profitably used.

#### Those \$7.00 Harvesters

To a very large extent dairying makes profitable use of labor on the average farm because it makes use of labor and time which would otherwise be wasted. To illustrate this point more fully, we quote Larson and Putney from their book, "Dairy Cattle Feeding and Management" page one: "Certain dairymen are satisfied to produce milk at actual cost in order to get return for labor that they could not use without the dairy. Let us assume that one of two farmers, each with 160 acres of equally good land, has 10 cows and the other has none; that the farmer with the 10 cows sells his milk at exactly the price that careful and accurate records show it to cost. Figuring roughly that labor is charged at \$30 a cow yearly, the farmer with 10 cows will have \$300 more than his neighbor at the end of the year, for he would spend no more for his labor. In the summer his children are at home to do the milking and during the winter it can be done by the farmer himself. He is, therefore, at the end of the year, \$300 better off than his neighbor. Some contend that this \$300 is not saved, that it is merely pay for work done; others that it has nothing to do with the actual cost of milk. It is, nevertheless, one of the important reasons why some dairy farmers are apparently more prosperous than others on similar farms without cows."

An income of \$100 per month is more valuable than \$1,200 a year received in a lump sum. One of the chief advantages of dairying, with good cows, well

### The Grain Growers' Guide

managed and cared for, especially with proper care of dairy products as well as the steady and dependable income which it provides. Many producers, however, are too prone to think of the prices received for dairy products as the only criterion of profits from dairying. In this connection a statement by Dean H. L. Russell of the University of Wisconsin is significant. He says, "A good dairyman can get more money with butter at 30 cents to 35 cents per pound, made from our bred-and-fed for production cows that are free from disease and are well cared for, than a scrub farmer can with poor animals and butter at 50 cents per pound."

Nor are the profits to be derived from dairying solely dependent upon the sale of milk, cream or other dairy products from the farm. In a system of mixed or balanced farming the sale of surplus dairy stock, hogs and poultry products should be and are important sources of income. Skim-milk and butter-milk rank high as economical feeds for calves, hogs and poultry and should be available for these purposes on every farm.

#### Milk an Indispensable Food

Just as no economical means has yet been devised of maintaining soil fertility without livestock, so also is it true that the human being cannot subsist without animal foods in some form or other. Milk and its products have always been and always will be one of the chief classes of foods of civilized peoples. The extent to which their per capita consumption will be increased is only limited by the extent to which they will be substituted for other classes of foods. No fear need ever be held that other foods will be substituted to any extent for dairy products, for there are no substitutes. And those who are fearful that we may overdo the dairy industry overlook the fundamental fact that milk has a wider diversity of outlet for its use than any other farm product.

Some years ago, Fraser and Brand of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, University of Illinois, made a study of dairying as conducted in the United Kingdom, Holland and Denmark. In their report they say that while many conditions found in those countries are unique, valuable lessons can be learned from European dairymen by American farmers. It is a fact too, they say, that American dairymen have important advantages in the matter of feeds and markets over dairymen in Europe. They conclude as follows: "The uniformly high quality of the dairy cattle, their economical feeding, and the care taken of them and their products were the conspicuous things, and as these four points are the essential of dairying, the American dairymen can and should learn lessons from the dairymen of Ayrshire, Holland and Denmark."

These four points are still the essentials of dairying, namely, high quality dairy cows, their economical feeding and the care taken of them and their products.



Holsteins enjoying native Pea Vine on cut over land.



# Harry Buss's Back bothered him for over 17 years

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Over \$7,000 in prizes. Choice of ten beautiful cars. First prize \$2,000. See pages 28-29.

# Boss of the Circle V

Continued from Page 26

The news spread quickly. Strange men came and went. Neighbors dropped work or business to come and offer help, and went on to make the offer good. Many of them came direct to Virginia, tacitly recognizing a claim. The sheriff arrived and swore in deputies, but there were not many who seemed anxious for the deputized office. Stanley Bradish found it a sinister sign.

At the ranch house, relations between the inmates were noticeably strained, but Virginia saw little of them now. The Archers would have departed gladly, but to leave at this juncture might produce an unpleasant impression, or even definitely arouse suspicion in this place where feeling was running so high. They fussed around anxiously, pallidly seared at this turn of affairs, but no one paid any attention to them, least of all the Bradishes, for whose favor they had toiled so long. The elder Bradish was bluntly rude to his now useless agent, and Stanley was irritably nervous. The thing that was on his mind was a thousand-dollar bill. This might be awkward to explain.

He might have been still more concerned if he had known what the sheriff had said to one of the new deputies, with a brief glance toward the place where Stanley was carefully going over his ear.

"Keep an eye on that bird, and the old man too. Slanty was flashing a thousand-dollar bill down in Saunders the other night, and young Barclay, at the First National, says he cashed a check for five of 'em only two days before. Likewise, that deed business sounds queer. If they show any signs of starting back east in a hurry, discourage 'em."

That night a packed bag which Stanley had hidden under the rear seat of his car was mysteriously returned to his room. He did not try to hide it again.

Virginia was home scarcely at all, except to catch a brief rest and see that Ling had sufficient help in preparing meals for the men who came and went, day by day. Feet that could dance all night were learning to trudge tirelessly up and down rough trails. A body accustomed to silken ease swayed in a saddle but hung on, without sleep, without scented baths or change of torn and soiled riding clothes, almost without food, save for the hasty meals which she ate at the long table with the men, plain, hearty food and strong coffee. Then off and out again.

Three days dragged out their ghastly length, but there was no trace of Lee Hollister, and no sign of Slanty Gano or Lawler. Men began to shake their heads. There were plenty of places around here where a man's body might lie hidden, secure for a score of years.

Only Virginia and one other refused to believe him dead. The other came at dusk and touched her arm shyly with a little brown hand.

"I not hate you any more," said Josefa Ramirez. "My heart it break for you, and for Lee. I help you fin' heem."

"Thank you, Josefa." Virginia held the small hand closely. "But you must not believe that he is dead. I cannot believe it—I won't."

"No!" said Josefa stoutly, "he is not dead. We know it, you and I."

## CHAPTER XXVII

In the black tunnel of the Bonanza a gaunt shadow of a man lay. He was weak from hunger and loss of blood and half delirious from thirst, but he lived. Years ago Don Luis' reckless mining had turned his own claim and Matt's into a maze of interesting tunnels, and through these he staggered and crawled, now fainting, now sleeping, now stumbling to his feet again, but somehow keeping a sense of direction in a head which one moment felt like a lump of lead and the next like a floating feather. He was hunting for a gleam of light or a promising trickle of fresh air, but neither came.

Presently he lost all sense of time. He did not know that it was the evening of the second day which found him back at the place where Slanty had left him. It was a cluttered mass of rocks and dirt now, and but for that gleam of consciousness and the will to crawl,

# It Seemed So Strange to Hear Her Play

We Knew She Had Never Taken a Lesson From a Teacher!

WE always thought of her as an onlooker—a sort of social wall-flower. Certainly she had never been popular, never the centre of attraction in any gathering.

That night of the party when she said, "Well, folks, I'll entertain you with some selections from Grieg"—we thought she was joking. But she actually did get up and seat herself at the piano.

Everyone laughed. I was sorry for her. But suddenly the room was hushed.

She played *Anitra's Dance*—played it with such soul fire that everyone swayed forward, tense, listening. When the last glorious chord vanished like an echo, we were astonished—and contrite. We surged forward to congratulate her. "How did you do it?" "We can't believe you never had a teacher." An onlooker no longer—she was popular!

## She Told Me About It Later

We were life-long friends, and I felt I could ask her about it. "You played superbly!" I said. "And I know you never had a teacher. Come—what's the secret?"

"Well," she laughed. "I just got tired of being left out of things, and I decided to do something that would make me popular. I couldn't afford an expensive teacher and I didn't have the time for a lot of practice—so I decided to take the famous U.S. School of Music course in my spare time."

"Yes—and it's been such fun! Why it's as easy as A-B-C. I began playing almost from the start, and right from music. Now I can play any piece—classical or jazz."

"You're wonderful!" I breathed. "Think of playing like that and learning all by yourself."

"I'm not wonderful," she replied. "Anyone could do it. A child can understand those simplified lessons. It's like playing a game!"

"You always wanted to play the violin—here's your chance to learn quickly and inexpensively. Why don't you surprise everyone the way I did?"

I took her advice—a little doubtfully at first—and now I play not only the violin but the banjo!



"She played *Anitra's Dance* and we seemed to see gypsies swaying and chanting around the camp fire."

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he might have been beneath it. He felt gropingly over the mass that held him prisoner, and tried to pull that floating feather of a head down to where he could reason with it.

The blast had been set on his side of the old cave-in. Slanty had left no evidence of fresh earth and torn rocks to be noticed from the mouth of the tunnel. Probably no one would think of coming here anyway. Slanty had known better than to set a heavy blast, and the sound was not unusual in these hills, where prospectors still came. And he was supposed to have started on a journey.

He groped further. The piled barrier sloped sharply. That meant that it would be shallower on the right-hand side. He began to dig, doggedly and blindly, with bare hands.

Even as he worked, men were passing through Turkey Gulch, less than a hundred yards below. One of the deputies looked up at the yawning black hole.

"No chance of anybody hiding in the old Bonanza, is there?"

Curley shook his head. "I was up there yesterday with the sheriff. Ye can't get but a little ways in. Both tunnels is blocked by cave-ins, and they ain't room for a jack rabbit to squeeze through. The last one come just after Matt died."

They rode on. Back in the rubble-choked tunnel the digging hands had stopped. Lee Hollister was sinking down, down, into that deadening coma of weakness and exhaustion.

Starvation and thirst—a rat in a trap. He lay very still.

Three days of close hiding had not improved Slanty Gano's temper, and Lawler also was visibly soured.

"I'm tired of hidin' here like a sick coyote with a wolf-pack yelpin' outside. I'm goin' to get out of this part of the country and I'm going to do it quick."

Lawler growled it out belligerently. Even so he was careful not to raise his voice, although there was no sign of life but a little flitting night bird to be seen from his hidden perch.

He lay sprawled loosely at the mouth of a rock crevice some forty feet above the floor of a secluded little box canyon. Back of him the crevice widened into a roofed recess that narrowed again into dimness; below him the little canyon lay bathed in quiet and secretive loveliness.

It was a perfect hiding place. The tiny box canyon could be approached through a larger, open canyon, by a rock floor which left no betraying trail, and its only entrance was a rock gateway, so hidden that a man might pass it a hundred times without suspecting its existence. Only the unexplained vanishing of a half-grown bear had discovered it to Slanty. From the floor of the box canyon, toe-hold and finger-hold brought them to this fox hole in midair. Small wonder that the riding men had not found them.

From where he lay on a pile of boughs Slanty sent a jeering taunt at his fellow fugitive.

"Ye talk big, but I notice ye keep on skulkin'. The Circle V boys has found out that ye set that fire, an' when they ketch ye, somethin's goin' to happen. Ye're a smart hombre, ain't ye? Where'd ye think ye was gettin' with the big fella by tryin' to burn up the place he wanted to buy, an' half the State beside? If they'd caught ye that night ye'd have been torn in little bits."

"It wouldn't have done nothin' but burn off the grazin', if the wind hadn't freshed up," retorted Lawler sullenly. He got up and came back a few steps, glowering at his enforced companion of the past three days. "And I notice there's two of us skulkin'. It's you them boys are after. You've done for Lee Hollister. Didn't I hear what they said, passin' not twenty feet away from us—"

"Look here, Bill Lawler, s'pose ye get this straight!" Slanty arose deliberately and faced his partner with a hard stare.

"Maybe ye'll remember that yore name was mentioned as well as mine," he added significantly. "Folks around here knows you got a grudge against Lee for runnin' you out of a soft job. Lee ain't been seen since he started this way Monday night, an' two or three

## The Grain Growers' Guide

posses is out lookin' for the man that did for him. An' the man they ketch has got to account for his actions that night, extra particular. Where was ye Monday night, Lawler? Got an alibi?"

Slanty's voice was softly menacing, his head was thrust forward, and his eyes bored meaningfully into the stupidly staring ones of his slower-witted companion.

"Better get your own alibi," snarled Lawler, but his voice was uncertain. For Lawler's alibi, with those men, would be almost as swift of retribution, as the greater crime. Sticking doggedly to his one idea of ingratiating himself with Milton Bradish by piling up discouraging losses on the present owner of the Circle V, he had spent the night cutting out a bunch of Virginia's cattle and wantonly slaughtering them in a remote coulee. There had been a splash of blood on his shirt when he had returned in the early morning, to flee at the sight of those riding men. He wore an old coat now to cover the stain.

His mouth sagged, as hideous possibilities came home to him. He glared at his companion, but Slanty's stare did not waver, and Lawler looked away. He was afraid of Slanty. With a snort that was all bluster he went further back into their burrow, and presently a clink of glass told that he was bracing ragged nerves.

An hour later he lay in a drunken sleep. Watching the relaxed figure, Slanty grinned evilly. There was something dreadful in the sly enjoyment of that grin.

Presently he arose, went to where Lawler lay and put a hand on his shoulder, as though to shake him awake. The sleeping man did not stir. Lawler sober was the heaviest of sleepers, and Lawler drunk was a fallen log.

From a hiding place inside his shirt Slanty took out a folded paper. He looked at it dubiously, as though reluctant to part with it, and cautiously slipped it into Lawler's inner pocket. Then he arose lightly and went to the crevice that served them as a doorway.

Moonlight and shadow lay in the secretive little canyon. Down there in the blackest shadow, two horses were picketed, but only one of them was fit for travel. Lawler had ridden his horse lame on Monday night, and the foot was getting bad.

But Slanty knew what Lawler did not. There were two other horses not far away, in a little hidden corral. Slanty had more than once found it expedient to change mounts quickly; from grey, for instance, to black, or from black to bay.

He went softly back again. When Lawler awoke, hours later, it was broad daylight, and Slanty apparently was asleep.

A man leading a stolen horse picked his stealthy way out of the box canyon, hugging the rock wall and edging from thicket to thicket with every nerve strained. A mid-afternoon sun was bathing the heights in mellow gold and sending its slanting fingers down to the canyon floor, but to Lawler its beauty was a menace. He would have preferred waiting until nightfall, but by that time Slanty would be awake, and his chance would be gone. If he could get over a certain ridge unobserved and into a deep gorge beyond, he could hide until darkness came and then break for open country. By the time the moon was up he would be well on his way to the border.

He slipped out of the hidden entrance into the larger canyon, with furtive glances right and left, ahead and back of him. There was no one in sight; no sound; no movement. With a breath of relief he hurriedly mounted Slanty's horse and turned south.

An hour later found him hiding again, but not in the dim, timber-choked ravine that he was heading for. For the past half hour the sound of hoof beats had come to him intermittently. They seemed to be following him, or at least coming his way. It could not be Slanty, for Slanty's horse would be lame. He drew aside into the thickest growth he could find, and dismounted, to wait until the unseen horseman should pass.

The sounds continued for a few moments, and stopped. Lawler stood very still in his shelter, holding the bridle of Slanty Gano's horse.



He recalled feeling something stiff in an inside pocket of his coat as he had bent over to pull his horse's picket pin back there in the canyon. He had not paid much attention to it then, but his hand went up to it now, feeling it absently. He did not remember putting anything there. It cracked under his touch. He frowned and put his hand in. The thing he drew out was puzzling. It was a neatly folded legal-looking paper, with typewriting on the back and a single word standing out boldly: DEED.

He stared suspiciously, with bulging eyes and slackened jaw. Other words caught his eye—"Matthew Blair"—"Lee Hollister."

Beneath the word Hollister was the blurred imprint of a bloody thumb. The smeared thing might be anybody's thumb.

Even as the purport of it struggled into Lawler's slow mind, the horse jerked his head up suddenly, and a shrill nicker, greeting another horse that he knew, sounded through the stillness like the reverberations of a gun.

Lawler's hand clamped down over the beast's muzzle, cutting off the sound with a suddenness that only helped to betray him. New sounds broke loose by magic—voices and clattering hoofs.

Panic swept over him. He was hidden from view, but once surrounded in this thicket he was lost. Fire and slaughtered cattle, and a blood-smeared deed! What little head Lawler had, he lost. Cursing Slanty Gano and his horse, he mounted hastily and bolted for deeper shelter.

As he rode he caught sight of half a dozen men, pounding up the slope behind him. Shots spattered around him. He crouched low over his horse's neck, cursing again as he realized that he still clutched the blood-stained deed that he might have hidden in the thicket. All he could do now was to ride.

For a little while it seemed as though he might reach shelter in time. Slanty's horse was swift and laid himself out in long, powerful strides. Then the grade dropped suddenly. There was a lurch and a stumble. The horse went down and lay there, with dumbly suffering eyes turned toward the man who had ridden him.

Lawler was flung free, and staggered to his feet. One glance at the horse showed that a slender foreleg was broken. With the brutality of terror he cursed the fallen animal and turned to run. He did not even waste a shot or a second to end its misery.

Fear tore at him with frenzied fingers. He ran like a panic-stricken animal with dogs at its heels. Stunted pines sheltered him thinly for a moment, and just beyond them the grade dropped again, with a choice of two ways to the gorge below. One was the steep trail he had meant to take; the other was a dizzy path that was scarcely more than a succession of holds.

CHAPTER XXVIII

A few moments later the foremost of his pursuers flung themselves off their horses and looked down. Many feet below them a human fly clung to a rock wall, working his reckless way downward toward the first overhang that might shield him from above. He worked with steady desperation, clutching, sliding, jerking, in feverish haste, all care and method gone. One man raised a gun.

"Hold on! He's done for."

Down there the frantic man was slipping. He lost his hold, caught it again and swung dizzily, fell jarringly to a putting rock and slipped once more, clutching, clawing at air, with ghastly strained grimace and staring eyes. They watched him fall, turning, swooping, crashing, head down.

Far below they could just see him, broken and still. They stepped back and looked at each other. One of the young deputies spoke.

"It looks as if that settled it, but I'd have sworn it was Slanty. Where's that white thing he dropped?"

Someone had found it in a clump of scrub, stopping first to put Lawler's horse out of misery. They crowded together, looking at a blood-stained deed, and exchanged sober glances.

"No doubt about it now," said the young deputy slowly. "And no doubt

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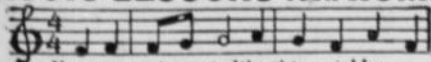
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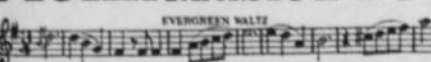


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about poor Lee. Pardee, you and Bender come along with me. We'll have to get the body and notify the sheriff. The rest of you better scatter and pick up the boys wherever you can. Tell 'em the search is over."

From a distant thicket an unkempt head peered out and watched them go. Slanty Gano had followed Lawler, tantalizing him with the sound of pursuit. He realized what had happened down there, and he had his alibi. He knew nothing about the murder of Lee Hollister. He had spent these last days hunting down Bill Lawler, who had stolen his horse. Slanty was a free man again.

Virginia heard it from Darrell, who found her at Lee's cabin. She went there every day, always with an unreasonable hope that she might find him sitting there. She winced when Darrell told her, and Darrell looked away.

"Comin' on back?" he asked diffidently.

"Not now, Darrell. In a little while."

He left her. She could hear him riding down to Turkey Gulch, and then it was quiet again. The little cabin was a poignant reminder, with its rough neatness and all the little shipshape things he had done. She moved slowly around the room, touching them softly. Lee's things. And Lee was dead.

She went back to the door. Shadows were deepening at the mouth of Turkey Gulch, and a little shiver of fear went over her for the first time. She knew now what the mere fact of Lee's presence had been to her—a sentinel in the night, a captain on the bridge, always protecting her from harm. She closed the door and hurried toward her horse.

As she mounted, her little "first aid" kit bumped uselessly against her side. She had packed it so carefully—bandages, iodine, restoratives, matches for a fire, a little tin of broth, fresh every day, a policeman's whistle to call help to Lee. Futile! She gave Black Lightning his head, riding blindly. As she turned down the slope she had a glimpse of men, a file of six or eight, outlined for a moment against the sky and lost again. They rode quietly and without spirit—the rest of the searchers, coming home.

She did not know just why that restless whim took her, as the Bonanza's ragged mouth came into view, unless it was because Lee had taken her there one day. She was scarcely aware of seeing it at all, but she pulled her horse up, left him there, and climbed slowly up the rough slope.

It was lonely on the hillside, and very dim after she had gone a few steps into the tunnel. Some forty or fifty feet in there was a dark bulk which must mark the place where the passage was blocked.

The shiver of fear came again. Why had she come here, and at this hour? She lit a match, and the rasp of it struck sharply into the silence. The light wavered over rock walls. She ventured farther in and struck another, with a nervous glance over her shoulder.

What was that thing, clawlike and still, protruding stiffly from piled rubbish and stone? She ran toward it, shrank back and bent over it again, with a sobbing breath.

Gaunt and torn, blood-crusted and earth-stained, motionless—a human hand!

A few seconds of frantic toil only showed her own helplessness. She swayed to her feet and ran back, remembering the riding men.

"Ssst!"

The warning sibilance brought her up sharply, almost at the mouth of the tunnel. Something detached itself from the fringe of scrub there, and Slanty Gano peered through at her, crouched for a spring. Every poised line of him was a warning.

"One sound, pretty, an' I'll kill ye!"

A dry gasp of terror died in her throat. She edged away, staring at him in fascinated horror, and he came on deliberately, with his dreadful grin, as though relishing her terror and the horrible alternative he was giving her. Herself or—Lee. She had stumbled on something, and Slanty Gano knew it too. He meant to kill her if she gave an alarm. Her choice of two things—

She chose. Her reckless dash brought her nearly to the edge again as Slanty

lunged. Huge paws caught and dragged her, hot breath was on her neck as she twisted her head away for the one thing that would bring those men at top speed, a woman's frantic screams.

They ripped through the air like flashing knives, keen with mortal terror, choking out as brutal hands closed on her throat. But she had done it—

"Help! Lee! Lee!"

From the other side of the ridge their answering yells came.

Slanty stopped only long enough to fling her from him as he leaped for the shelter of the scrub. Staggering and falling, she spun to the edge and stopped, bruised by stones and torn at by prickly bushes, but safe. Slanty had disappeared, but over the crest of the ridge, six or eight figures spilled suddenly, men riding headlong, sliding recklessly down the slithery shale, yelling, converging, Circle V men—hers—and Lee's.

A little later they were digging and scooping with anything they could find. One had gone tearing off for shovels and picks; others were hot on the trail of a fleeing man. . . . The shovels came and began eating their way steadily and carefully into the pile of dirt and stones. Now and then the working men stopped to shout encouragement to someone within, but no answer came.

Virginia knelt anxiously by her little kit of mercy which had seemed so futile only a short time before. Water for a parched mouth, bandages, broth heating over a fire to nourish him—if he still lived.

That night men sat in judgment. There was a quiet ring of them, sitting and standing, forming a loose but efficient cordon around a disheveled, sullen man. Other men arrived, with low-toned greetings, and stayed. None of them had much to say. They seemed to be waiting.

Some of Slanty's hardihood seemed to have left him. He looked furtively from one to another of his captors and blustered occasionally, but the bluster dropped back from a stone wall of silence. From somewhere beyond he caught the reflected light of a camp fire, and the shadows of men moving across it. One of the shadows came back. Two words were spoken. The men were evidently waiting for them.

"All right."

They moved methodically forward, carrying their prisoner with them. He began to jabber suddenly, in a high, defiant key.

"I tell ye yo're all crazy! I've been huntin' Bill Lawler, that's all I've been doin' ever since Monday. He's been up to some devilment an' he stole my hawss. I jes' laid down inside the tunnel to get some sleep, an'—"

He stopped with sagging jaw. On the other side of the fire a man was getting to his feet, swaying weakly between Curley and Francisco as they helped him to a seat on a rock, a ghostly figure, swathed in bandages, gaunt and hollow-eyed. A dead man risen, with damp earth clinging to his garments.

"That's the man," said Lee Hollister. "Lawler didn't have anything to do with it."

There was a stir toward Slanty, but Lee had not finished. His voice was very low, but it was clear.

"First I will trouble you for the knife you were using, back there in the Bonanza tunnel."

The knife had been taken away from Slanty, but someone produced it and handed it over.

"Open it."

Curley complied, showing three wicked-looking blades. One of them was broken at the tip. Francisco was helping Lee take a bit of folded paper from his pocket and opening it, to show a little triangular bit of metal. Lee laid the scrap against the broken blade.

It fitted. Slanty moistened his lips.

"Slanty Gano, I accuse you of the murder of Matt Blair. A man with brains, Slanty, would have filed a new point on that blade long ago."

A sound came like the growl of an aroused beast, but Lee went on.

"I never for a minute believed that Matt committed suicide. I didn't care what the proofs were—I knew that Matt was no quitter. He never took a weak man's way out of trouble and let it fall on a woman's shoulders. And

The Grain Growers' Guide

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He would never have gone that way without a word to anyone, especially to his daughter."

Lee Hollister stopped for a moment, resting with closed eyes, and then took up the thread again. He spoke in a tired monotone, conserving his strength.

"When I came back, I took the first chance to look around, and I found that thing, the point of a knife blade, nearly hidden in a crack in the drawer of the table where Matt worked. That drawer always stuck, and it was clear that somebody had tried to open it with a knife blade and had snapped the point off and left it there, perhaps because he couldn't see it in the crack and didn't have much time to hunt. And it was equally clear that nobody who belonged around the Circle V had done it, because they had seen Matt open that drawer too often—slipping his hand under it and sliding it out with his finger tips. Only I didn't know how long the piece of metal had been there, nor from whose knife blade it had come."

He turned on the livid Slanty with suddenly sharpening voice.

"But you talked in that tunnel, Slanty, when you thought you were shutting me in there to die! You bragged! And I have had plenty of time to piece the bits together. You shot Matt Blair with his own gun as he lay asleep in his chair that night, with everybody gone to the barbecue. Matt must have been asleep; you never would have got that close if he hadn't been, and you needed the mark of the powder burns on him to make it look more like suicide. He was dead tired that night, for he hadn't slept the night before—probably because the Assay Office letter was worrying him. You remember Ling testified to that at the inquest."

Slanty stirred and mumbled defiantly. "I don't know nothin' about it. Yo're makin' up things. I found that knife

"Don't lie to me! You owned that knife before I went away. You hated Matt because he thrashed you for abusing a horse and told you never to set foot on Circle V land again. That was one reason. And perhaps he caught you at work in Bonanza, engineering one of your favorite cave-ins to hide the ore samples you had stolen from him, when you changed them for the trash that went to the Assay Office."

Slanty covered, but Lee smiled for the first time. The twitching face had given him the clue he had been watching for. Strength seemed to surge back to him as he pounded his point home.

"When he caught you, the game was up! You might have shot him right there, but that would have meant open murder, and everybody out for the man who killed Matt Blair. So you followed him, like a skulking coyote, and saw your chance that night. And then you ransacked his papers for anything that might upset your plans. When I got on your trail, months later, you tried to do for me too."

"Now Slanty, I'll hear your confession."

Slanty shrivelled in craven fear before this X-ray picture of his activities. His eyes shifted from Lee Hollister to the intently listening men. The impulse to bargain cunningly for liberty was thrown away, a broken weapon. It wouldn't work with Lee Hollister, and all they had to do was to take his means of barter from him. He broke into snarling justification.

"Confess nothin'! You wait! When I start tellin' what I know I'll turn this place upside down. Takin' it all out on me, ain't ye? I'm jest the low-down hombre that was hired for the dirty work, an' so yo're safe in goin' for me. What about the fella that's been payin' me? Ye don't dare go after him, Lee Hollister! When I tell ye—"

"I'm going after him now," said Lee grimly, and sagged suddenly between the men who held him.

A little later two processions left. One, unspeaking and unsmiling, went deeper into the hills. The other, with strong and gentle hands, carried Lee Hollister to the Circle V ranch house and to Virginia—who waited there for him. Through the rest of the night, a man drawn out of the waters of death, lay in the heavy sleep of weakness, barely rousing when the doctor came or when



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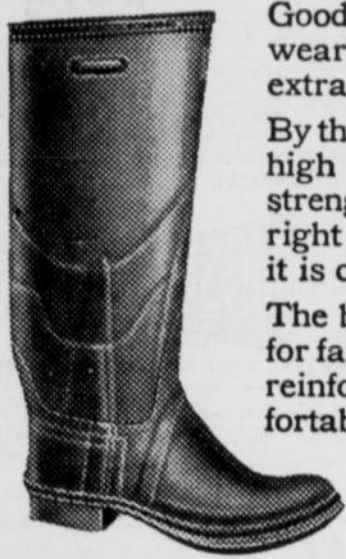


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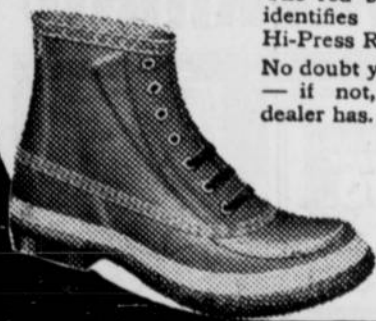


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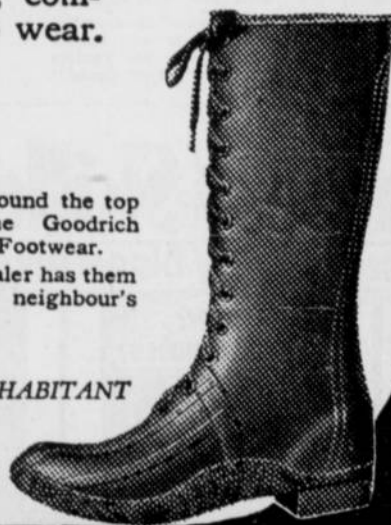
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cups of strong hot soup were fed to him at intervals. Then he smiled drowsily at Virginia, who did not leave him.

Others tiptoed in and out; Joey, his wizened face crumpled with anxiety; Ling, hovering assiduously with his cups of soup, which he would permit no one else to bring; Maria, Francisco's wife, hugely stout but showing unsuspected skill with wounds; even Josefa, creeping in to whisper a pleased "You 'appy now, Lee?" in one of his intervals of consciousness. He smiled assent and drifted off again. A little after midnight Curley and Francisco came in and stood looking down at him.

"He's pullin' through fine," Curley whispered. "He's a wonder." He leaned over and cautiously slid a flat packet under the pillow. "It's Lee's," he added. "Better tell him about it, Miss V'ginia, jes' as soon as he wakes up."

He tiptoed away again, to take his stand outside the door.

All during the night the subdued stir continued, and a curious sense of expectancy. Men arrived quietly in twos and threes, returning members of the scattered search parties. Some of them came in and enquired about Lee and then went out again, to stand outside in low-toned conversation. None of them seemed in a hurry to leave.

Bradish did not fail to notice those shadowy figures, nor the aloof glances when he met them outside. They did not like him. They were evidently waiting for something, possibly only for further news of a sick man, and dawn showed them scattered here and there, idling, quiet, looking at nothing in particular. It seemed harmless enough, and they were not very near, but in that aimless, idling way they formed a complete ring of sentinels around the house.

Dawn found Lee awake also, insisting that he was strong enough to get up. He sat on the edge of his bed, reading the closely written sheets of the packet Curley had brought him. They had been taken from Slanty Gano.

They seemed to bring mixed emotions, but the last was a bleak austerity. For some minutes after he had finished he sat there, quiet and tired, and then with an impatient sigh he roused himself and called Curley, hovering just outside the door.

"I'm ready."

#### CHAPTER XXIX

They awaited him in Matt's office, summoned by Curley, one by one. Milton Bradish was there, vigilant and squared for any emergency; Stanley, alertly nervous, but noting with relief that his car, commandeered the night before to get the doctor, had been left in front of the door; T. Ellison Archer, looking flabby and scared, his complacent dignity gone. Virginia was there as a matter of course, and also Joey. Beyond an open door leading outside, were humbler friends, Ling, Francisco, Maria, Darrell, claiming their right to be at least within sight and call of Lee Hollister in this evident crisis.

Lee came in, bandaged and hollow-eyed, moving slowly, with a hand on Curley's shoulder. His appearance startled them all, and even Stanley gave grudging admiration to superb strength and iron will. He would not take the chair they placed for him, thus yielding the advantage of standing, but leaned heavily on the back of Matt's big chair.

"I have asked you all to come here because there is something that I wish to say to you."

"That's all right, young man, but you're in no shape to do it now." Bradish was briskly solicitous. "Give yourself a day or two to recover. We've got wind of some of it, and it's as bad a string of crimes as I ever heard of in one man—murdering Blair, shutting you up in that hole to die and then planting the evidence on his own pal. Don't wear yourself out with it now."

Bradish was talking against time. He believed too firmly in his own star not to be certain that a chance to turn around would bring him safely out of this ugly pinch. It always had.

"I'm obliged for your consideration, but it comes a little late."

Bradish reddened. Accusing eyes

bored into his as Lee Hollister began his indictment.

"Three days ago a man who has been acting as your agent shot me, rifled my pockets of the deed to this ranch and carried me into Number 1 tunnel of the Bonanza mine, where he had set a blast to bury me safely until he could sell you that deed, collect his dues for other dirty work done for you and make his escape. . . . No! You wait until I am through!"

"I didn't die. I had played in that mine as a boy and I know every turn in it. I came to before the man was and heard the last things he said, giving away some matters that you already know and that I needed to know. One of these matters was that he had dropped me down beside Matt Blair's stolen samples, the ones that never got to the Assay Office. When the man had gone, I had just sense enough and time enough to crawl away from the blast, taking a chunk of that ore with me."

He held out a rough, pale yellowish lump. "Carnotite," he said briefly. "I don't need to tell you that."

"No, ye don't need to tell him that!" A high-pitched voice broke in accusingly as Lee paused. Joey levelled a shaking finger at the big man. "That's yore dood ranch that ye was tryin' to hide behind! That's the stuff that ye hounded Matt Blair for, so that everything he touched went wrong! That's why ye tried to rob his girl an' set yore Lawlers an' yore Slanty Ganos to ruin the Circle V an' do away with the one man that had the grit to stand up to ye!"

There was a strangled sound in Ellison Archer's throat. He looked with protruding eyes and sagging jaw from Bradish, his topping idol, to the shrill little man who accused, from Joey to Lee Hollister, and from Lee to Virginia, from whose face his eyes dropped nervously away.

"I give you my word of honor," he gulped, "that I had not the faintest suspicion of this, Virginia, when I urged you to sell. Not the faintest—"

No one paid any attention to the lumpish, futile man in his terrified self-justification; least of all Bradish, who had used him and cast him aside. Bradish's monstrous self-confidence had, apparently, not even been scratched.

"Yes," he admitted calmly, "I was after the Bonanza. But you are mistaken about my knowledge of the methods that Lawler and Gano used. I am after the Bonanza yet, if you want to sell."

Lee did not reply audibly. A brief movement of lip and eyebrow constituted a complete negation. He merely stood there and waited, with steady eyes on Bradish, as he had once "looked" Slanty Gano off the limits of the Circle V. Bradish's big shoulders moved impatiently.

"It was purely a business matter, without any melodramatic stuff in it. The gold pocket, which started the rush years ago, was found on Matt's claim—and we divided, according to agreement. All I struck on my claim was a lot of rubble, and then a vein of stuff that cropped up all over. But we were looking for gold and that stuff didn't mean anything to us."

"In those days it wouldn't have meant much to anybody. Years later, looking over some samples of radioactive ores, I remembered those deposits and suspected their value. You people seem to think I should have shouted it from the housetops, but business isn't done that way, and as President of Consolidated Uranium I was vitally interested in the opening up of any new fields. It was my duty to my company to secure them in advance and forestall competition."

Bradish talked crisply and directly now, a man sure of himself and his methods. His confidence grew as he continued.

"I took the matter up with Morse, who had already done business for me in mineral prospects, and with him I came back this way, ostensibly on a hunting trip. Made a quiet visit to the Bonanza, following the vein as well as I could, and took samples which proved to have a high radium content and showed that the old mine had been hiding one of the richest radium producing fields in the world."



A stir ran through the listening group. It was impossible not to feel the thrill of it, in spite of the raw greed and tragedy that stalked at its heels.

"And it never occurred to you to go to Matt Blair and offer to finance him on a partnership basis?"

"Certainly not!" Bradish snapped it back impatiently. "Matt had lived with the thing under his nose for twenty-eight years without waking up to it. It was his property—but my find. I made him an offer for the whole ranch—through an agent, of course—and got the answer that it wasn't for sale. At his death I repented my offer to his daughter. In the meantime, by way of being on the ground, and because it runs right up to the Circle V line, I bought in the Rancho Ceballos when the old man died and installed an agent there."

"To spy on Matt, an' see that he didn't find out about that radium stuff!" interrupted Joey. "An' what else did ye do? Took away Matt's grazin' rights there, because losin' them would be one more thing to hinder him an' make him ready to sell! Why was it that from the minute Matt turned ye down, things at the Circle V began to go wrong? Why did the bank call in a couple of notes that he had to raise a mortgage to meet?"

"And why," Lee's voice went on smoothly, "when you put in your manager, did you pick out a crook like Slanty Gano?"

"Necessity," said Bradish calmly. His hardihood still seemed unruffled; he swept accusations aside as he had swept away obstacles all his life. Even Joey, in spite of his rage, felt a reluctant admiration for the dominant strength of this man, confident, even in defeat, of his power to crush opposition, and totally unashamed of the things he had done and permitted to be done. It was Lee, now, who seemed nearer to defeat than Bradish. He looked tired and spiritless, as if hanging on to the last shred of strength or resolution.

"We took Gano on," continued Bradish crisply, "because he knew too much, and it was necessary to let him think that he was in with us, at least until the deed had been put through. He found us in Number Three tunnel, using picks and dropping samples of ore in our game bags. It couldn't be helped, but it was a bad move. Gano was a quarrelsome loafer who turned out to be a scoundrel, and he overplayed his hand and let his personal grudges come in. I regret it, but I am not responsible for his actions."

Bradish stopped, settled back and rolled a cigar between his fingers. It was the only sign of nervousness he had shown, except for a quick look out of the open door at the dark, unfriendly faces there, and beyond them at more men, apparently doing nothing but lounge around in the early morning sunshine, yet staying, waiting for the end of a game not yet played to its finish.

He looked back quickly. Young Hollister was speaking again, in a level, curiously restrained voice. But not to him. He was looking at Stanley, and slowly opening a little sheaf of papers.

"There is one thing more. A few days ago one of you made accusations which no man can overlook. You got your information from Slanty Gano, and he let you know just enough truth to get you into trouble. Just why he should have done it that way I don't know, unless he thought he could play both ends against the middle. There was a thousand-dollar bill in his pocket when he was caught, and we know where it came from. But there was also something else—stolen from Matt Blair."

"Slanty told me of his own accord," Stanley retorted angrily. "Or at least he gave me to understand that you were Matt Blair's son, and that he could prove it. I could not stand by and see Virginia make a terrible mistake. You're her brother."

"Slanty didn't tell you that. He probably said that he could put up a good enough case to make her believe it, and even that was a lie. If you showed him your money first, he'd tell you anything you wanted to hear. I am not Virginia's brother, and Slanty knew it. I happen to be—yours."



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4. Write nothing but the above on your entry. Any other remarks should be on separate sheet.
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627-A

There was a gasp from Virginia, a half snarl from Stanley, and the rasping of a chair as Milton Bradish leaned forward, staring dumbly at Lee. Stanley's angry flush faded into the pallor of a sickening apprehension.

"My mother," continued Lee steadily—but looking straight at Bradish this time, "was Anita Ceballos, Don Luis' daughter, whom you married secretly, when you were poor, and deserted when fortune came to you."

Milton Bradish still leaned forward with that uncomprehending stare, all his confidence gone as he looked at this young man—his own son.

"I didn't know," he said heavily.

"She never told me there was a child." He jerked his head up, catching at the wreck of his former poise. "You don't know all of it. There were circumstances—unavoidable circumstances—which I can explain. Of course if I had known the truth—I give you my word of honor—"

"You needn't. Honor did not count when you cast my mother off, and I'd rather you wouldn't mention it now. You broke her heart and trampled her love and pride under your feet, because you were climbing, and she had no place in your new ambitions." His voice rose suddenly in unsparing denunciation. "When she followed you to tell you there was to be a child, you received her secretly, as if she had been a bad woman. You were angry with her for coming at all, and you offered her money, telling her you had left the old life behind you, that she must be sensible and try to realize that she would not be happy in your new environment. Happy! Do you think she would have told you, after that, would have had you take her back on sufferance? And perhaps some day cast her adrift again and take her child from her? Do you think she would risk that?"

"You were ashamed of her and of the tumble-down old ranch. But the Ceballos pride was higher than yours. She left you without another word. She threw away your name, and let you think her dead. She cut herself off completely from her old life and friends, and bore her father's anger and fought for both of us until she died—in poverty. You don't need to explain any unavoidable circumstances. They're all there! They make a full and complete chronicle of things that should make you eringe as you recall them."

He pointed to the papers under his hand. Bradish, not answering, sat with bent head under the lash of his son's scorn.

"Letters! Beautiful, tender letters, too intimate for you to see, written by my mother when I was a baby, to be given to me when I was grown and could judge between you. A memorandum from Matt Blair, explaining his part in protecting my mother and finding a place for her where she would be safe from the scandal she dreaded. Another from her father, Luis Jose Ceballos, who hated you to the edge of the grave. That letter is the only one you need hear."

He held it before Bradish, and Bradish winced. It was written in the cramped, shaky hand of an old man, and was dated only a few weeks before Don Luis Ceballos' death. Lee drew it back again, and began to read.

"To whom it may concern:

"I hereby acknowledge Lee Hollister to be my grandson and only living heir, being the son, born in lawful wedlock, of my daughter Anita Ceballos and James Milton Bradish, the scoundrel who married and deserted her."

"I intrust this statement, to be held until my death, to my friend Matthew Blair, who befriended my daughter in her extremity at the expense of his own good name when her husband had cast her off and shame and fear and my own anger had driven her from her home, to take a new name among strangers and raise her child where Milton Bradish could never find him and take him from her."

"I crave the forgiveness of my grandson for the bitterness of a tired old man, who has kept thus aloof from him, and for binding my friend Matthew Blair never to reveal my

identity until I should give my consent. I have hated my grandson for his father's sake, and loved him for his own."

"I give my deep thanks to Matthew Blair, who has reared the boy under wise guidance and loved him like a son; who spent anxious years searching for him, finding him ill-treated, among strangers, after his mother's death."

"To my grandson, I leave my blessing—if it is of value to him; such property as I may own—and this late confession of my love and my pride in him."

"To Milton Bradish I bequeath this legacy: That he shall reap as he has sown. That he shall see those whom he would love turn from him in scorn—as he turned away from the wife who loved him. That he shall face his old age alone, as I have, and know the bitterness of empty days."

"I die as I have lived."

"Luis Jose Gonzales y Alvarado Ceballos."

Bradish sat motionless under an indictment ending in a curse. He swallowed nervously and straightened up.

"I know there I cannot excuse myself," he began hurriedly, "but I was young and ambitious and sick of every reminder of the life I had led out here, where I'd been down and out. I was wrong, but it's done, and it's a long time ago. After all, I am your father, and you are my son. We need to be friends. And, blood is thicker than water."

But there was no yielding in the face of his first born.

"When my mother needed you, you deserted her, and I don't need you now," Lee replied steadily. "I've often wondered who my father was, and what he was like. Now I wish I didn't know. You deserted my mother; you cheated my grandfather and spoiled his last days; you tried to ruin and rob the man who once shared everything he had with you, and then you tried to cheat his daughter. You've financed murder and fraud and trampled down everybody in your path. The best I can do for you now is to give you a safe conduct out of this place, where Matt Blair's friends know what you and your agents have done."

"You need not be afraid of any scandal. I don't want your name. I have one of my own and I have kept it clean, which is more than can be said of yours. And I don't want your money. But I know how old I was when my mother died and I know when you remarried, and if you died to-morrow I could present my claim as your only legitimate heir. Only I don't want it, and you don't dare acknowledge me."

No sound came from Stanley Bradish. Only a sickly pallor overspread his face as he realized that the stigma he had tried to place upon another man was now rightly his own.

"The only thing I will take from you is the Rancho Ceballos, and that would not be a gift. It is my property by law, as the only living heir of my grandfather, but to avoid publicity it can be quietly transferred to me by the fake company that is holding it for you, and anything that you have spent on it, except wages to Slanty Gano, will be returned to you."

"That is all. I am sorry I have had to say all that I have said, but there is nothing I can take back."

Bradish arose. It was the slow, heavy move of a beaten man.

"Lee—"

"Put up that knife, out there!"

Joey's voice cut in, quick and shrill. Lee turned sharply toward that nearest hovering group outside—Ling, who would cheerfully have died for either Matt Blair or Lee; Francisco, who loved them both and had his own code of justice, and whose father had been servant to old Don Luis; Darrell, leaning unmoved against a post. None of them, apparently, had stirred. Any one of them could have sent a hunting knife quivering to its mark with hairline accuracy.

Bradish moved uneasily. He was no coward, but never before had he stood convicted, and ringed around by deadly hostility. Stanley edged nervously out of range, with a hasty glance towards his car outside. But Joey was going



his thin voice a sardonic rasp, and Lee did not interfere.

"They ain't goin' to be any rough work, you boys out there! Lee's give his word for that, an' it ain't for you nor me to shame him by goin' back on it. Ye needn't think Milt Bradish is gettin' off easy. He ain't. Kn'fin' is quick an' hangin' is quicker yet, but Milt Bradish is goin' to live a long time, an' every time he looks at that pizen pup that calls him guv'nor he's goin' to think of the fine upstaadin' man that wouldn't take his name nor his hand, much less his money, an' could ruin 'em both in five minutes if he wanted to. An' it's goin' to eat in, an' eat in, like a sore. . . . An' now ye kin go, Milt Bradish, because Lee lets ye go. There's your ear. Get in it, quick, for if ye stay here another two minutes I'll throw a gun on ye myself!"

It was a silent going. Stanley reached the car first and slipped hurriedly into the driver's seat. There was a movement among the waiting men. It boded something sinister; something that Lee could interpret better than any one of the little company.

"Get me out there!" said Lee sharply. Curley helped him to the door, and Lee held up his hand. The stir ceased as quickly as it had begun and the tension, which had seemed to grow more breathless, slackened almost visibly.

Bradish had followed his son—the only son he dared own. In the car he half turned and looked back. Lee was still in the doorway, his head bent in unsmiling farewell. The engine throbbed, the car shot forward, leaped into the roadway like a fleeing animal and down the slope at reckless speed, rocking, lurching, out through the Notch, with Stanley's fear-gripped hands on the wheel. When it was lost sight of beyond the Notch they still heard the lessening roar of the exhaust. It dwindled, spun out to a mere thread of sound, the last fragile link between Lee Hollister, born Bradish, and the father he had found and lost.

Silence came, and then the stir of relaxed tension. Lee raised his head, bent moodily as he had watched the fleeing car. Ling stood before him, looking like a benevolent old idol in weathered ivory.

"Bleakfas", Lee?"

It was his unfailing panacea for all troubles. Tragedy retreated, a thinning mist, before the wholesome common-places of everyday.

"Sure! Breakfast for everybody, the best you ever got. Maria will help, Ling."

He waved a friendly hand to the men outside, and turned back. Francisco was there, jabbering in two languages and calling him "Don Lee"; Virgin'a was beside him, coaxing him to lean on her shoulder. Behind them the waiting men, grim no longer, exchanged meaningless grins. Ahead of them Joey bustled diplomatically, hunting for a legitimate excuse to get away. The Archers were in their room, packing in nervous haste. Francisco tactfully disappeared. The old room seemed to wait for these two, alone.

Joey lingered for a moment, with a gulp of emotion.

"Kinda like old times, ain't it? You an' Honey here, an' me pesterin' around. Now you set down an' rest, Lee. I better get out to the kitchen, an' Ling an' Maria'll be knifin' each other for the honor of handin' ye a cup of coffee—ye doggone, ornery young scallawag!"

He went out on tiptoe; for this—to Joey—was holy ground. Lee and Honey! Here in Matt's house at last!

"Bless him! . . . Come here, you precious thing!"

Virginia came blindly, shaking under the release from days of hideous strain, bobbing a little, stroking his thin face and crooning tenderly over him . . .

"Oh my dear, my dear!"

"Say it stronger than that, Honey! Say you love me! . . . Now say it again. Never mind the side—it's all well. And never mind—everything else. Nothing matters now—I've got you. You know I told you weeks ago, when you were pretty mad at me, that I'd never give you up."

And from a point just south of his chin there came a little snuggling gig-

gle, and the confession that is sometimes good for the soul.

"I've been hoping you wouldn't, Lee."

THE END

Forcing Rhubarb in Cellars

The first and all-important requisite for success in forcing rhubarb in cellars is the root supply. It is useless to experiment with young plants, and all these had better be excluded from the forcing bed. Old debilitated plants are also of no value and should be reset and allowed to form new roots.

Vigorous plants only are to be depended upon, even at the expense of buying them, rather than waste time and labor on worthless stuff that would only be disappointing at best.

Since bringing the forcing of rhubarb to the attention of gardeners, it has been my pleasure to see the work taken up and verified, not only by commercial growers, but by city folk as well.

There is no other vegetable that so often takes the place of the apple as does rhubarb, and considering the ease with which it can be grown, there is no valid reason why every family, either in the country or city, should not have a supply from January until the later part of April.

The only requirement of the forcing place are freedom from frost and absolute exclusion of daylight. This last point must be carefully guarded, as light injures the color and quality, causes the stalks to be crooked, and makes the blade of the leaf expand.

The necessary amount of heat can be supplied by lanterns or lamps, and

globes of which have been smoked black to modify the light.

It is entirely immaterial whether the floor is earth, cement or brick. The better plan is to cover it with five inches of good soil, then set the clumps snugly together and fill up the spaces between the clumps with the same soil. The whole surface may or may not be covered, just as is convenient, but if covered, only enough should be used to level the top, which makes watering easier. Other vegetables of any kind can also be stored in the same room.

Rhubarb in the forcing house is very accommodating and will stand anything from almost freezing to 98 degrees or more. Should the lamps go out and the heat run down, it will do no harm if the roots do not freeze, but, of course, a steady temperature will bring the crop more quickly.

About 65 to 75 degrees is a good average. Lower than 60 will cause slow growth, but give stalks of good quality, while above that temperature will make rapid growth and less solidity to the stalks.

A small box placed by the cook stove will grow rhubarb nicely, but, of course, only a small amount can thus be grown at once. In this case the heat from the stove will be sufficient for all purposes, and no care will be required except to water occasionally and keep the roots covered from the light. Where space is limited so that but a few clumps can be accommodated at one time, they can be replaced by fresh stock as soon as their bearing season is over. In fact, it is a good plan to take them out and store them as soon as the stalks become feeble and spindling, for if left in

the forcing place they will grow until they die.

After forcing, store the roots in a cool place, and if they freeze it will do no harm. Then, as early in the spring as the soil and weather will permit, the roots can be divided and reset. In two or three years they can be again forced. The roots may be dug at any time in the fall and stored in any convenient place without protection of any kind, as no amount of freezing will injure them. Leave them in the ground as late as there is no danger of permanent and solid freezing. Plow or dig them with a spade, leaving as much soil adhering as possible. Leave them thus until they are solidly frozen, as they will handle without danger of earth falling off.

It must be borne in mind that the roots must be solidly frozen before any attempt is made at forcing them.—Market Growers Journal.

The Eight-hour Day

Now that the eight-hour day is widely accepted without question in industry, organized labor is coming out for a shorter working week. The American Federation of Labor, at its recent convention in Los Angeles, came out straight for a working week of five days. It is an old saying that if you look after the hours of labor the wages will look after themselves. Meanwhile, as J. J. Morrison puts it, the farmers must be satisfied with the eight-hour day; one of them before dinner and the other one after dinner. Latest cabled reports indicate also that he is still working six days a week and looking after the chores on Sunday.

4-15-14-20-19-14-4-5-  
-8-19-15-25-9-5-18-  
15-18-12-5-7-9-14-18-5-9  
-9-23-1-5-18-  
12-25-1-4-12-14-15-4-5-

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### What is Irene telling the Atlantic Ace?

THE PUZZLE EXPLAINED

Delos, the "Fighting Ace", is leaving by air to conquer the Atlantic. Disappointed at not being able to take his sweetheart, Irene, on the perilous journey, he tells her to look for a gift from Paris—What is Irene's answer?

There are nine words in Irene's reply—each group of numbers represents a word—number the alphabet from A to Z—A is No. 1—B is No. 2, and so on—the first word, "DON'T", is spelled properly, but the remaining words are jumbled, with the first letter of each word in its proper place. Figure out the answer to the puzzle and send your answer today.

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When your entry reaches us you will be advised the number of points gained as I asked to purchase a small sample order to introduce our goods. Rush your answer—you have MUCH TO GAIN and no obligation.

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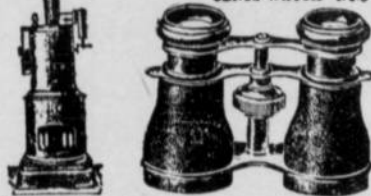


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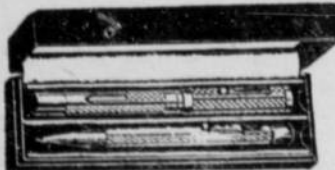
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Homer Warren Co., Dept. 96, Toronto

### BEAUTY DOLL FREE!

Lovely Doll with long, REAL CURLY HAIR, beautiful bisque face, EYES OPEN and CLOSE, her arms, legs and head move. Handsome dress, bonnet, shoes and stockings that take off. ALL GIVEN for selling \$3 worth of our quick-selling Xmas Cards and Seals. Write to-day.

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Pen & Pencil Set FREE to Boys & Girls

This Fountain Pen is a self-filler and has pocket clip attached. Guaranteed for one year by the manufacturer.

Pencil has pocket clip attached and extra supply of 6 leads.

Given Free for selling \$3 worth of Xmas Cards and Seals.

Send Name and Address

Homer Warren Co., Dept. 99, Toronto

## GET YOUR FRIENDS INTERESTED

in The Grain Growers' Guide "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle Contest (See pages 28-9). Don't delay! Start now and qualify for the First Grand Award, valued at \$2,000.

## THE DOO DADS O TINY PUTS HIS FOOT IN IT O



I WONDER WHAT THAT RASCALION NICKY NUTT IS DOING TO-DAY!



HOWDY, GROUCH!



HA! HA! WASN'T OLD GROUCH SURPRISED—



HEY!



AFTER Nicky Nutt had such a crash with his airplane he decided not to try any more flying stunts for a while anyway, but it did seem hard lines to have to come down to earth and walk around like the other Doo Dads. Then he had a happy thought—why not make a pair of stilts for himself and two pairs for Tiny. With them they could step right over everything and see to the very edges of the country of Doo. At first he had quite a time getting all the stilts the same length, but finally one day they were all ready and he and Tiny mounted them and away they went gaily down the road. Just at first Tiny felt a little shaky, but soon he was enjoying the walk as much as Nicky.

As they went along they saw Old Man Grouch ahead of them, plodding along, taking his usual morning walk. Now what do you suppose that young

rascal, Nicky, did? Why he just walked right over poor Old Man Grouch, and of course Tiny followed right after, knocked the poor old man's cane right out of his hand and scared him nearly to death. On they went so delighted with the joke they had played, that they forgot to watch where they were going. All of a sudden Tiny felt a terrible sinking feeling, and one of his stilts went bang into a big hole in the road. Out flew the other stilt and tripped Nicky as neatly as anything you ever saw. What a scramble they had to get up again, but no stilts were broken and they were soon stepping along again as if they had on seven league boots.

Now, even on the main street of Dooville there are holes in the road, and just by the pond there was a bad one. Down went Tiny's stilt right to the bottom of it. Nicky was too close

to him again and away he went head first almost into the pond. Roly sees his chance and is going to hit him a whack that will send him right in. Here comes Old Man Grouch with the trouble in his eye. Flannelfeet, the Cop, is right there with his pencil and note book, ready to take his complaint and it looks as if Nicky and Tiny would have to attend the police court this time. Neither Nicky or Tiny want to go on stilts for a while again. The Doo Dad goat likes to sample everything that comes along, and is busy trying to get a bite out of Tiny's stilt. If Tiny ever hits him a whack with it, he won't care about chewing with it, he won't care about chewing anything else for a while. There is a rude awakening in store for Sleepy Sam when that nice fat little frog lands squarely in his mouth. Perhaps it will be a lesson to him in future to sleep with his mouth closed.



# The Farmers' Market Place

The Largest MARKET PLACE in Western Canada—the MOST PROFITABLE PLACE to Advertise

## Rates and Regulations

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, used machinery, etc., 10 cents per word per issue where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive issues—9 cents per word per issue if ordered for three or four consecutive issues—8 cents per word per issue if ordered for five or six consecutive issues. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us nine days in advance of publication day, which is the first and fifteenth of each month. Orders for cancellation must also reach us nine days in advance of date of publication.

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED**—10 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 12 insertions for the price of 9; 18 insertions for the price of 13; and 24 insertions for the price of 17. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY**—\$10.50 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## LIVESTOCK

**Various**

**FOREST HOME FARM OFFERINGS—SHORT-** horn bulls, serviceable age, cows and heifers. Yorkshires, April farrow, real select, both sexes. Oxford-down bucks and ewes. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 21-1

**SELLING—SHROPSHIRE RAMS, GRADED** two and three star. Yorkshire boars, from spring litters. Shorthorn bulls, two years old, also Guernsey bull calves. Manager, Van Horne Farm, East Selkirk, Man. 21-4

**IMMEDIATE SALE—30 HEREFORD FEMALES,** bred and open, registered, accredited; three bulls seven months; 50 Oxford ewes, three years and under, two shearing rams. R. F. Fallis, Souris, Man. 22-2

**FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE BOARS, BREEDING** age, select type, \$30 to \$40. Oxford-down rams, one shearing, \$40; lambs, \$25. W. Bowman, Alexander, Man. 22-2

**PURE-BRED TAMWORTHS, MAY FARROW,** \$20 each, male or female; also Fox terrier pups, \$400 each, while they last. J. P. Talbot, Forgan, Sask. 21-2

**SHETLAND PONIES, SHORTHORN BULLS,** wethounds. F. Barton, Shaunavon, Sask. 22-5

## HORSES AND PONIES

**SELLING—REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON** stallion, thirteen years, sound, broken to work. Life certificate B.B. Trade for potatoes or cattle. D. A. Leckie, Meyronne, Sask. 22-4

**CAR OF HALTER-BROKEN WORK HORSES,** four to eight years, from 1,250 to 1,450 pounds. 8 Pearse, Ravensburg, Sask. 20-4

**SELLING—CHOICE SHETLAND PONIES,** Would consider proposition for herd. Robert Roycroft, Shaunavon, Sask. 19-4

**REGISTERED CLYDESDALE MARE, 11 YEARS,** \$200. Lue French, Strasbourg, Sask. 22-2

## CATTLE

### Aberdeen-Angus

**SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS, 25 FEMALES,** one bull, registered, accredited, from best families. All at \$65 average, or will sell part. Also two registered Holstein bulls. Art. Boughen, Dauphin, Man. 21-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ANGUS CATTLE, 16** three years old and over, 12 two years old, nine yearlings; calves with dams. Also young bulls. Splendid condition. Breeding and prices right. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 20-4

**FOR SALE—CHOICELY BRED YOUNG ABER-** deen-Angus cows and heifers, from imported stock. Prices reasonable. William Gibb, Skellymarino Farm, Killam, Alta. 21-5

### Ayrshires

**PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES,** month to 11 months. Herd fully accredited. James Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 20-3

### Herefords

**SELLING—TWO REGISTERED HEREFORD** bull calves, born May 5, 1927, \$50 each. Harold Duncan, Austin, Man. 22-2

### Holsteins

**HOLSTEINS—EVERYTHING IN HOLSTEINS,** male or female, from calves to mature animals. To avoid inbreeding, will sell wonderful bred mature bull at low price. Our herd has greatest breeding, world's record strains, moderate prices. Passed clean test under accredited herd system. Can supply car load of males or females. Sunny-side Stock Farm, Stanstead, Que. 20-5

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS AND** bulls, from one to six months old, Ormsby and Alberkirk breeding. Reasonable prices. Rothwell Farms, Regina. 22-3

**PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN MALES, SEVEN TO** ten months. Price reasonable. G. Herbert Robinson, Arbor, Man. 19-5

### Jerseys

**SELLING—JERSEY COWS, HEIFERS AND** bull calves. Shutt, Strasbourg, Sask. 22-6

### Red Polls

#### RED POLLS

**An persistent yielders of milk of high butter-fat** content and they combine

**HARDINESS, LONGEVITY, ECONOMY IN** FEEDING, AND EARLY MATURITY IN BEEF PRODUCTION.

For Free Booklet of World and Canadian Records, write to

P. J. HOFFMANN, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

**SELLING—RED-POLLED BULL CALVES,** from high R.O.P. dams. Geo. Deeprose, Morrin, Alta. 22-4

### Shorthorns

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, 18** months, red, first prize three fairs, splendid individual, \$100, papers free. John Drever, Lipton, Sask. 22-2

**SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS, OXFORD-** down rams. Bronze gobblers. Jas. Huston, Carman, Man. 22-2

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN YEARLING BULL** of the choicest breeding. Price reasonable. D. J. Patterson, Forest Home Farm, Helston, Man. 22-2

**SELLING—CHOICE SHORTHORN BULL, 17** months. Write for particulars. Peter Dodds, Elgin, Man. 20-3

### SHEEP—VARIOUS

**FOR SALE—TWO-SHEAR LEICESTER RAM,** \$25; one Leicester ram lamb, \$20; three Oxford ram lambs, \$25 each; and 30 high-grade ewes, one to four-shear, \$14 each. A. D. Gamley, Griswold, Man. 22-2

**OXFORD-DOWN RAMS—TWO TWO-SHEAR,** \$30 each; one shearing, \$30; one shearing, \$25; good ram lambs, \$20. Joseph Veness, Superb, Sask. 21-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED OXFORD-DOWN** shearing rams, \$30; aged ram, \$25. Limited number grade Oxford ewes of four and five crores. R. C. Talmadge, Talmage, Sask. 20-4

## LIVESTOCK

**FOR SALE—SUFFOLK RAM LAMBS, FROM** prize-winning sire, \$30 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sire, \$85. Charles Evans, R.R. 1, Clark-leigh, Man. 22-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED OXFORD-DOWN RAM** lambs, also one and two-shear. Phone or write Mrs. Thos. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 20-5

**SUFFOLK RAM LAMBS, Sired by CLARIN-** dale 154, \$25 each, papers included. Royer and Zentgraf, Gull Lake, Sask. 22-3

**HAVING RENTED MY FARM, AM SELLING** 300 Shropshire and Suffolk ewes, all young stock. Chas. Jarvis, Hanley, Sask. 22-2

**SELLING—CHOICE REGISTERED OXFORD** rams, shearlings, \$30; lambs, \$20. Hume Brothers, Manor, Sask. 22-4

**FOR SALE—KARAKUL SHEEP AT PRICE OF** common, also Oxford grades. T. Korstad, Camrose, Alta. 20-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED OXFORD-DOWN** shearing rams. Chas. L. Hall, Bon Accord, Alta. 22-6

**SELLING—FOUR OXFORD RAMS, TWO PURE-** bred, two grade. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 20-2

**REGISTERED LINCOLN RAM, 18 MONTHS,** \$20, papers included. F. H. Wilkins, Vilna, Alta. 22-2

**THREE FOUR-SHEAR REGISTERED HAMP-** shire rams, \$25 each. J. Arbogast, Relist, Alta. 22-2

**WANTED—REGISTERED SOUTH-DOWN RAM.** A. D. Gamley, Griswold, Man. 22-2

**FOR SALE—25 GRADE SHROPSHIRE EWES,** \$12 each. S. Serviss, Ethelton, Sask. 22-2

**SELLING—HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS, READY** for service, \$15. W. R. Johnson, Clive, Alta. 22-2

**LEICESTER RAMS, FIT FOR SERVICE, SOME** good ones. R. D. Laling, Stonewall, Man. 20-5

**PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS,** good quality \$20. John Roycroft, Simpson, Sask. 22-2

**SELLING—100 OXFORD EWES, W. YOUNG,** Fairfax, Man. 21-3

**FOR SALE—100 BREEDING EWES, OXFORD** and Shropshire. F. Ratcliffe, Medora, Man. 21-2

**SUFFOLK EWE AND RAM LAMBS \$20. W. C.** McCosker, Onion Lake, Sask. 21-4

## GOATS

**FOR SERVICE, TOGGENBURG BUCK, WHITE** Lynn, Lorlie, Sask. 21-3

## SWINE

### Berkshires

**OFFERING BERKSHIRE HOGS—ONE BOAR,** 18 months old, and three boars, 12 months old, at \$30 each. Also two boars, six months old, at \$18 each. These boars represent the best in Berkshire breeding and type. Jas. D. McGregor, Glen-carlock Farms, Brandon, Man. 22-2

**LAKESIDE BERKSHIRES—BACON-TYPE** boars, fit for service; sows fit to breed, by Toronto champion. James M. Ewens & Son, Bethany, Man. 22-2

**SELLING—LENGTHY BACON-TYPE BERK-** shires, farrowed May 1, \$12 each, papers included. Satisfaction guaranteed. George Koenig, Englefeld, Sask. 21-2

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**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BACON** type hogs, registered stock, from prize winners at Toronto Exhibition, 1926. The Wetsaskwin Produce Co., Wetsaskwin, Alta. 19-5

**YORKSHIRE BOARS FOR SERVICE, ALSO** weanlings. J. G. Ellenton, Innisfail, Alta. 15-9

### Yorkshires

**YORKSHIRES—APRIL BOARS, SOWS, \$25;** in December, \$30. Sire of sire imported; sire of dam champion A circuit. September weanlings, \$10. Yearling sows by champion boar, \$40. John Stevenson, Wawanesa, Man. 22-2

**ONE-YEAR-OLD CHOICE BACON-TYPE** Yorkshire boar pig, grandson of champion boar at Regina fair, 1925, \$40, with papers; also one boar, April farrow, \$25, with papers. Roy Templeton, Baldur, Man. 22-2

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS, BEST OF** breeding and bacon type, from mature prolific sows. Institutional Farm sire, reasonable prices, approval, papers. Thos. Snowden, Hussar, Alta. 21-5

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## LIVESTOCK

**BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES, EARLY MAY,** early July farrow, \$25, \$20. A. W. Heritage, Harnsworth, Man. 22-2

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR, 12 MONTHS,** \$30. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man. 22-2

### Chester-Whites

**SELLING—CHESTER-WHITE PIGS, \$15,** papers included. George Fischer, Lockwood, Sask. 20-3

### Duroc-Jerseys

**IMPROVED LONG TYPE DUROC-JERSEY** swine, both sexes, excellent quality, from imported stock. Sam Stoltz, Eureka Farm, Nokomis, Sask. 22-2

**SELLING—FIRST PRIZE DUROC BOAR, FIT** for service, \$30 each. J. H. Hicks, Lafleche, Sask. 22-2

**DUROC-JERSEY BOARS AND SOWS FOR** sale, best of breeding, \$20 up. Thos. H. Pearen, Radisson, Sask. 22-6

**REGISTERED DUROCS, APRIL BOARS AND** gilts, \$30 to \$35; May boars and gilts, \$25 to \$30 each. W. B. Baird, Ghost Pine Creek, Alta. 22-2

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY, AUGUST AND** September weanlings, \$15 each, pairs not akin. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta. 20-4

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, READY** for service. W. C. Pilling, Kenmore, Man. 21-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS,** either sex. Apply J. Buck, Chauvin, Alta. 22-2

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**SELLING—PURE-BRED HAMPSHIRE PIGS,** both sex, April farrow. Prize winners. F. Moulding, Tyvan, Sask. 21-2

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**POLAND-CHINA FALL PIGS AT REDUCED** prices, few choice spring boars, also gilts. L. J. Swanson, Parkman, Sask. 20-2

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**YORKSHIRES—APRIL BOARS, SOWS, \$25;** in December, \$30. Sire of sire imported; sire of dam champion A circuit. September weanlings, \$10. Yearling sows by champion boar, \$40. John Stevenson, Wawanesa, Man. 22-2

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If you have been considering trying classified advertising for buying, selling, or exchanging, for increasing your profits, or raising surplus cash, read carefully every word of this important announcement. You will certainly want to use the most effective method available once you decide to advertise. If you test out a message in this section of The Grain Growers' Guide you will experience real money-making satisfaction—you will realize that it pays to use the best medium. Here are two reasons why better results are obtained from "Little Guide Ads."

FIRST: More buyers read classified ads, because more farmers use this service than use any other journal in Western Canada.

SECONDLY: Year after year for 18 years we have improved this advertising service in order that the advertiser may obtain maximum results with minimum expense.

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The number of farmers using this method of marketing, for turning idle machinery into cash, for marketing surplus livestock, poultry of all kinds and miscellaneous articles, is increasing all the time. The method is so simple that anyone can use it and for a few cents a word a "Little Guide Ad." reaches over 110,000 of the best farm homes in Western Canada. One advertiser reports obtaining the highest market prices for his gilts and boars at a cost of only 17 cents per head. Another advertiser disposed of all his honey for a fraction of a cent per pound while a third obtained orders for over \$100 worth of poultry at a cost of approximately \$2.00. These results are duplicated frequently no matter what class of article is advertised. Here are a couple of testimonials received from persons who advertised last season:

"I was sold out of Orpington Cockerels in three days after your valuable paper came out. I think it is the best paper to advertise anything in to get results." James Dykes, Melville, Sask.

"I might state I have had better luck advertising Chinchilla Rabbits in your paper than all others combined, and am enclosing another ad. herewith." Robt. Simms, Vulcan, Alta.

If We Can Do It For Others, We Can Do It For You  
See top of page for rates and instructions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG

## THIS IS THE TIME TO ADVERTISE

Dogs, foxes, and pet stock, gobblers, cockerels, pullets, sawing and chopping outfits, sleighs, small engines, stocker and feeder cattle, Chinchillas. "Little Guide Ads." reach over 110,000 farm homes.

## LIVESTOCK

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, GILTS,** bred or open, weanlings; sire imported stock; dam, bacon standard winner of grand champion cup. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 22-3

**SELLING—TWO YORKSHIRE BOARS, IM-** proved bacon type, April pigs, \$35 each, with papers. Adam Darling, Napinka, Man. 22-3

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, 14** months, \$35, with papers. Fred Perkes, Helston, Man. 22-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS,** both sexes, March and April farrow, \$40 each, f.o.b. Heward. W. L. Russell, Heward, Sask. 22-5

### Tamworths

**TAMWORTH BOARS, UNIVERSITY OF** Alberta stock, both sides, March litter, crated and papers, \$35. W. Ashmore, Invermay, Sask. 22-2

**SELLING—BACON-TYPE TAMWORTHS,** either sex. 1 S. Norton, Melville, Sask. 21-2

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**CHINCHILLA RABBITS FOR SALE, REGIS-** tered or eligible. Our stud is headed by Petronius, sire Endymion. Prices reasonable. Write your wants. Willis and Son, Members Canadian Small Breeds Association, Box 65, Lloydminster, Alta. 21-2

**MORE BREEDERS WANTED TO RAISE CHIN-** chilla rabbits for us. We pay cash for live rabbits shipped us. A safe, sound and profitable livestock proposition. Small investment starts you. Write today. All Star Rabbitry Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 22-1

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**CHINCHILLA RABBITS, FROM BEST REGIS-** tered stock, does, six to eight months, \$8.00 each; four to five months, \$10 pair. Herbert Lees, Lashburn, Sask. 21-2

**CHINCHILLAS, FROM PEDIGREED STOCK,** four months, \$5.50 per pair; full-grown, \$8.50 per pair. Wm. Corrin, Earl Grey, Sask. 22-2

**RAISE CHINCHILLA RABBITS AS A SIDE** line. Have a few excellent breeders to sell at \$5.00 each. E. E. Lough, Moonbeam, Sask. 22-2

**PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA BUCKS AND DOES,** five months, \$5.00; two months, \$3.00. Bennie Hauser, Neudorf, Sask. 22-2

## DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

### FOXES

**ALASKAN BLUES AND SILVERS;** six bank references; Seattle Chamber of Commerce; many satisfied customers. Booklet free. Breeder agents wanted. Shipments from Seattle Ranch. CLEARY BROS., FOX FARMS, EMPIRE BLDG., SEATTLE, WN. 15-1

**MAGINTYRE'S SILVER BLACK FOX RANCH,** Bathurst, N.B., Canada, has for sale, high grade well furled, well colored, registered, proven breeder silver foxes. Reasonably priced on fur value basis. Can take car load outs and feed grains in exchange. Mated pairs ready for delivery, or can ranch here first season and guarantee 100% and upward increases. 19-4

**REGISTERED SILVER BLACK FOXES AT** \$500 per pair while they last. First order receives first choice. Terms given. McLaren Bros., Kilarney, Man. 19-12

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**WOLFHOUSES—SIRE, PRAIRIE FLASH;** Irish dam, greyhound, record 203 wolves four seasons. For speed and killers unexcelled. Willow Park Kennels, Venn, Sask. 20-4

**REGISTERED POLICE PUPS FOR SALE—THE** only dogs worth keeping. Females, \$15; males, \$25 registration papers \$2.00 extra. The Warner Egg Farm, Matlock, Man. 21-2

**RUSSIAN-GREY CROSS PUPS, SIX MONTHS,** \$10; pair, \$18. Police collie cross pups, three months, \$10. Make fine all-round dog. William Leyh, Vincent, Sask. 21-2

**SELLING—PAIR LARGE WOLFHOUSES,** extra good workers. Can't be beat. First \$75 takes them. John Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 22-3

**WOLFHOUS PUPS FOR SALE, ALSO FAST** female. Write for particulars. Ovilla Rondeau, St. Leon, Man. 22-3

**FOR SALE—DOGS—RUSSIANS, STAGS, AND** greys, catchers, killers. Cheap for quick sale. Geo. Leader, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. 22-3

**RUSSIAN AND STAG DOG, FOUR YEARS OLD,** guaranteed to catch and kill, \$35. C. Maycock, Fleming, Sask. 22-3

**SELLING—FOX HOUNDS, BLACK, WHITE** and tan. Parents stayers to finish. John Hooze, Theodore, Sask. 22-3

**COLLIE PUPS, PARENTS GOOD HEELERS,** males, \$5.00; females, \$3.00. Dennis Bros., Parkman, Sask. 21-2

**SELLING—GREYHOUNDS, GOOD CATCHERS** and killers, \$35 each. Also pups, nine months old. J. Walaker, Val Marie, Sask. 21-3

**TWO MALE WOLFHOUSES, WORKABLE** this winter, good stock, \$20. G. A. Olson, Gray, Sask. 21-2

**MINKS FOR SALE—PEN PLAN AND CARE** of minks, 50c. J. Berthaudin, Crane River, Man. 21-5

**CANARIES, PARROTS, PUPS, RABBITS,** Guinea Pigs, Gold Fish, etc. Free catalogue. Miller's Bird Store, 380 Portage, Winnipeg. 21-5

**SILVER BLACK FOXES, PRICED TO SELL,** E. D. Laling, Stonewall, Man. 20-5

**FINE GREYHOUNDS FOR SALE, CHEAP,** Aandal, Rose Valley, Sask. 19-5

**BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES,** Fleur de Lis Kennels, Macrorie, Sask. 3-24

**SELLING—SILVER BLACK CROSS AND RED** foxes. E. Valley, L'Original, Ont. 21-3

## POULTRY

### BABY CHICKS

Healthy chicks that grow rapidly and will become heavy layers; hatched from high-grade pure-bred flocks carefully culled for heavy egg production. All leading varieties. We are now booking orders for 1928. Write today for free catalogue before ordering and get our special discount and free offers for early orders. E. S. MILLER CHICKERIES (note new address), 380 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.



## POULTRY

## Baby Chicks

## CHICKS FOR 1928

**BRED-TO-LAY** from Tested, Trap-nested and Official Inspected Hens with records up to 250 eggs in one year. Big discount for orders placed before January 1. CANADA'S LARGEST HATCHERY. Buckeye and Wisconsin Incubators and Brooders.

FREE CATALOGUE  
**ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY**  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

## Various

**BUFF ORPINGTON ROOSTERS, \$1.50.** BUY or trade partridge Cochins roosters, also Buff Cochins bantams for Sebright. Amos Flohr, Edberg, Alta.

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, \$1.50 each; Bronze turkey toms, \$7.00, and hens \$5.00; first prize at local fair. Mrs. W. Matchett, Treherne, Man.

**BRONZE GOBBLETS, SIRE BRANDON 1927** champion, \$10; hens, \$7.00; Barred Rock cockerels, bred-to-lay stock. Mrs. McPhail, Wawanesa, Man.

**SINGLE COMB ANCONA AND BARRED ROCK** cockerels, pure-bred, special, \$1.50 each. Miss Connie Lanham, Inwood, Man.

**LIGHT SUSSEX COCKERELS, GRAND BIRDS,** \$2.50 each. S. Mitchell, Oak Point, Man.

**SELLING—PEARL GUINEAS, \$1.00 EACH.** Mrs. Budden, Kincaid, Sask.

**SELLING—PEARL GUINEAS, \$1.00 EACH.** Harry Browning, Ogilvie, Man.

**A FEW BEAUTIFUL LIGHT BRAHMA COCK-** erels, \$2.00. Frank Mulligan, Semans, Sask.

## Anconas

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By J. Edw. Tufft



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**If another man can make a profit on your** time and services, so, too, can you. You can make \$10 a day to start, selling Douglas made-to-measure suits and overcoats at \$19.75 you can sell a garment that costs you \$10 or more in any retail store. No experience or investment necessary. The values sell at sight. We train and show you how to succeed. We supply you with full selling equipment. Learn how you can get your own clothes free! Get out of the rut! Strike out for yourself! Write us today! The Douglas Tailoring Co., Dept. 527, P.O. Box 645, Montreal. 21-2

## AGENTS, READ THIS—FORDE SUITS

**Overcoats made to measure at \$17.50 delivered.** Absolutely no competition. Guaranteed \$25 and \$30 values. Real full lined tailored garments from fine worsteds and all-wool tweeds—not cotton work garments. You sell three to one against all higher priced lines. Experienced salesmen can make real money with this line. Part time agents can sell their friends and neighbors and earn easily \$10 daily. Free suit or overcoat if you mean business. Wonderful selling outfit free. Write for yours today. Forde Clothing Co., Dept. 111, P.O. Box 2384, Montreal. 21-2

## CAN YOU SPARE TIME FOR MONEY-MAKING?

**N-w here is a way to turn 60 minutes** into a profitable hour, and a few hours each day into money—by taking orders for nationally known Lionel Shirts. No experience required, our free selling outfit does all the selling. We furnish you with everything you need to make a success. No investment. With our wonderful outfit and your time, sales and repeat sales are assured. Write for samples and information now. Lionel Mills Inc., Dept. D.G. 17, Box 1104, Montreal, Que. 21-2

## SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL HARKY

**tested stock of Canada's greatest nurseries** (established 90 years). New and special lines, including varieties recommended by the Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Start now. Stone and Wellington, Toronto 2, Ontario. 20-9

## MAKE MONEY IN BUILDING—MENTION

**this paper and receive valuable booklet on building** and how to read blue prints. No charge for these. Learn how to fill big pay jobs. Short cut method. Write today. Address, Building Dept. 2788, Chicago Tech., 118 E-st 26th St., Chicago, Ill. 22-7

## REGINA BUILDING CONTRACTOR WANTS A

**few young men to learn bricklaying. Must be** willing to train for three months this winter. If you are ambitious and not afraid of work, apply for terms to A. C. Bancroft, 3328 Pike Ave., Regina, Sask. 22-3

## RADIO AGENTS WANTED TO SELL NORTH-

**land sets and accessories. Good money made by** our agents last year. Write for particulars and territory. Phillips Motor Parts Co., 302 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg. 19-5

## MEN—LEARN BARBERING, HAIRDRESSING,

**engineering, electricity, bricklaying. Attend reli-** able practical schools. Catalogue free. Write Hemphill, 580 Main St., Winnipeg. 21-9

## ANYONE CAN EARN GOOD MONEY WEAVING

**attractive scarfs at home. No canvassing. Write** today. James Scarf Works, Dept. 4, Box 930, St. Johns, Que. 21-2

## \$100 WEEKLY EASY, EITHER SEX, SELLING

**our Cleaners and Clothes Pin Bars. Real sellers.** Unusual high commission. Free samples. P. A. Lefebvre & Co., Alexandria, Ont. 21-2

## WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSHROOMS

**for us all winter. Earn upwards of \$25 weekly,** using waste cellar spaces. Illustrated booklet sent for stamp. Dominion Mushroom Co., Toronto 3. 21-2

## \$75 WEEKLY EASILY EARNED SELLING OUR

**exclusive dresses. Write for particulars. Sales-** manager Dept. 52, P.O. Box 915 Montreal. 21-2

## ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

**ARTIFICIAL LIMBS MADE AND FITTED BY** experts. Trusses and spinal supports. Winnipeg Artificial Limb Co., 621 Main St., Winnipeg. 2-24

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**shoes. Braces for all deformities. J. D. Wood's,** 2430 Eleventh Ave., Regina, Sask. 21-9

## AUCTION SCHOOLS

**BE AN AUCTIONEER—EARN FROM \$25 TO** \$100 per day. Send for large illustrated catalogue, also how to receive the home study course, free of charge. Address, Reppert's Auction School and Business College, Box 73, Decatur, Indiana. 21-2

## AUTO AND TRACTOR RADIATORS

**THE KANT-KLOG TRACTOR** Write for descriptive Folder

**RADIATORS MAYBILT RADIATORS LTD.** 312 BURNELL STREET, WINNIPEG

**Cartridge Radiators—Ask your neigh-** bor, he has one. Made for all makes of Cars, Trucks and Tractors. Every radiator guaranteed. We repair all makes of radiators—Guarantee Sheet Metal Company. 562 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. 1f

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**AUTO TRACTOR AND GENERAL MACHINE** bearings rebabbled. Manitoba Bearing Works, 169 Water St., Winnipeg. 181f

## BREAD IMPROVER

**BREAD IMPROVER—THE HOUSEWIFE** should order her supply of Ho-Mayde, now it will make baking easy in cold weather, prevents sour bread, makes bread sweet and wholesome. Price 20c. packet. C. & J. Jones Limited, Winnipeg. 21-18

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**WHEAT—\$10, NO MORE, BUYS OPTION 5,000** bushels wheat, corn. Possibility large profits. Particulars free. Write today. Grain Traders Service, T-22, Quincy, Chicago. 22-2

## CHIROPODY—FOOT SPECIALISTS

**RELIEF FROM ALL FOOT TROUBLES.** Established 17 years. "Limp In, Walk Out." Dr. Lennox, 334 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 19-9

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**GET REAL COMFORT AT A MODERATE** price by using Jewel-Drumheller's best coal. Low in ash and high in heat. Always specify Jewel. Your coal dealer will recommend it. 20-5

## MISCELLANEOUS

## CORDWOOD AND HAY

**CORDWOOD FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE** quantity for sale in seasoned Poplar, Jack Pine, Tamarack and Birch. Will be pleased to quote prices on enquiry. Crawford-Loekhart Lumber Co. Ltd., 401 Lombard Bldg., Winnipeg. 22-5

**CORDWOOD AND HAY WANTED—FOR SATIS-** factory results ship your cars to Western Fuel Co. Winnipeg. 20-5

**WANTED—HAY AND WOOD IN CAR LOTS,** Langstaff Coal Co., Moose Jaw. 19-5

## CRESCOTE FENCE POSTS

**PRESSURE TREATED CRESCOTED PINE** posts are stronger than cedar. They will last for from 40 to 60 years. Price—three inches to four inches top diameter, 30 cents each; four inches to five inches, 40 cents each; all f.o.b. Calgary, or we can quote you a price at your station. Use crescote! posts and be through with your fencing problem for your life-time. The Dominion Government Forestry Branch recommend crescoted posts. Wanted—A price on willow pickets, winter delivery Alberta Wood Preserving Company Limited, 1910-9th Ave. West, Calgary. 1f

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**GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES.** Dr. P. A. Eckman, corner Main and Logan, Winnipeg. 19-12

**DR. W. J. ROBB, 600 STANDARD BANK BLDG.,** Winnipeg. 151f

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**WE CARRY ALL PATENT MEDICINES, DRUG** and other rubber goods; prescriptions filled; prompt attention. Bluebird Drug Store, 493 Sargent Ave., Winnipeg. 20-19

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**OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND** renewed. Rugs and house furnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rowe Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 1f

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**MORRIS DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS, 744** Alexander Ave., Winnipeg. 6-24

**DUBOIS, 276 HARGRAVE ST., WINNIPEG** (opposite Eaton's). 3-24

**AMERICAN DYE WORKS, 470 PORTAGE AVE.,** Winnipeg. 7-12

## FARM HELP

**THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED FARMER,** single, desires position on farm, for aged couple or widow. References. Box 53, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 1f

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**FISH—FRESH FROZEN JACKS, TULIBES,** 100, \$5.50; 300, \$18. Freight prepaid Manitoba. Suckers, \$1.00 less. Saskatchewan and Alberta, add 35c. Cash with order. Address, Moore's Pure Food Products, Portage la Prairie, Man. 22-5

**FAMOUS COLD LAKE TROUT AND WHITE-** fish. Write for prices. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta. 22-5

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**GOOD USED FURNITURE AND RANGES.** Shipments to all points. Write for catalogue. Gofne's, 332 Ellice, Winnipeg. Established 1891. 21-13

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**ADANAC FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 335 CAR-** ton St., Winnipeg. 1-24

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## THE EDMONTON TANNERY

**WE TAN YOUR HIDES FOR HARNESS** LEATHER, LACE LEATHER, OR ROBES

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA

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**HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE SPECIALIST—HAVE** been successful in treating. Only physician in Canada specializing in this disease. Dr. Caracallen, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 161f

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**ULCERS OF STOMACH AND CANCER** treated by entirely new methods, without pain, operation or drugs. Write Sunnyside Hospital, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 16-18

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**FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN WANTED** For Railroads near their homes. EVERYWHERE. Experience unnecessary. Register \$150-\$250 monthly. Clerks wanted also (which position?) RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Box 28, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 1f

**DELICIOUS PURE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY,** delivered free, Saskatchewan, \$60 pounds, \$8.90; 100 pounds, \$13.90; Alberta, 60 pounds, \$9.20; 100 pounds, \$14.20. Choice Buckwheat honey, delivered, Saskatchewan, 60 pounds, \$7.90; 100 pounds, \$11.90; Alberta, 60 pounds, \$8.20; 100 pounds, \$12.20. All ten-pound pails. Every pail guaranteed. Discount on larger orders. R. Roseburgh, Honey Dealer, Saskatoon, Sask. 19-5

**ONTARIO'S PUREST NO. 1 WHITE CLOVER** honey, \$7.20 per crate of six ten-pound pails, cash with order, f.o.b. Toronto. Also Ontario maple syrup, guaranteed absolutely pure, \$12 per crate of six imperial gallons, about 60 pounds per crate. Pure maple sugar, 25c. per pound. E. Warren, 409 Shaw St., Toronto, formerly R.R. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 22-3

## HONEY

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## MISCELLANEOUS

**NO HONEY COMPARES WITH PURE SWEET** clover honey. Its almost water whiteness, fragrance and mellowness will delight you. Six 10-pound pails, \$9.50. Four cases 5 per cent off. Jam costs nearly 50 per cent more. Deloraine Bee Co., Deloraine, Man. 1f

**SPILLET'S GUARANTEED CLOVER HONEY—** one case, six-ten-lb. pails, \$9.00; one case, 12-five-lb. pails, \$9.50; four cases and over, 5% discount. Write for price and sample on ten and half-ton lots. Isaac Spillet, Dauphin, Man. 18-3

**DELICIOUS MANITOBA CLOVER HONEY—** Absolutely pure. From the old reliable apiary. Join my happy band of customers. Five or tens in 60-pound cartons, \$9.00 per carton. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man. 20-6

**DELICIOUS MANITOBA CLOVER HONEY—** honey, excellent quality, 100 pounds, \$16.50; 50 pounds, \$8.50. Robt. Drysdale, R.R. 1, Brandon, Man. 22-3

**FINEST CLOVER HONEY, LARGE ACREAGE** of Sweet Clover, no Buckwheat, grown in the district, six ten-pound pails, \$9.25. J. R. Earls, Box 270, Portage la Prairie, Man. 22-2

**SELLING—MANITOBA CLOVER HONEY, IN** five or ten-pound pails, \$8.40 per crate of 60 pounds. Discount on large lots. Castle Bros., Gilbert Plains, Man. 20-5

**PURE CLOVER HONEY, FROM OUR OWN** bee yard, in five or ten-pound pails, delivered free; Alberta, \$17. Saskatchewan, \$16; Manitoba, \$15 per 100 pounds. Guy Kember, Sarnia, Ont. 16-9

**PURE MANITO**



## MISCELLANEOUS

## MONEY ORDERS

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MONEY  
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NATIONAL  
EXPRESS

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MEMORIAL MARBLE & TILE CO., LTD.  
71 Main St., Winnipeg  
Designs and Prices in all sizes and materials  
Free on request. A few select districts still  
open for reliable agents. Write at ONCE

## MOTOR FUEL AND ANTI-FREEZE

MAGIC GAS, EQUALLING 33 1/2 GALLONS  
gasoline, \$1.00, postpaid. Money back guarantee  
Distributors wanted. Harran Co., Reulish, Man

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE  
whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical  
instrument catalog on request. We repair all  
phonographs. Send us your motors. Gloeckler  
Piano House, Saskatoon. 12-13

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Winnipeg—J. F. Tulloch, Optometrist.  
"For better vision and comfortable glasses." 17-12

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tions," (2) Booklet of "Wanted Inventions," (3)  
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PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS. Write  
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pany of 40 years standing. Gerald S. Roxburgh,  
resident manager.

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Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklet free.  
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RADIOS REPAIRED. R. HILLS, EXPERT  
radioelectrician, 2239 Toronto St., Regina. 22-6

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Winnipeg. 20-10

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CLOTH REMNANTS—WE OFFER A WONDER-  
ful trial assortment arranged in remnant lengths  
suitable for useful and necessary purposes, such as  
ladies' misses' suit lengths, waist, skirt and dress  
lengths; men's shirt lengths, boys' suit lengths; odd  
lengths and pieces of all kinds. Latest styles,  
colorings and materials. Money refunded if not  
entirely satisfactory. Big value bundles at \$1.00,  
\$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00, postpaid. The Remnant  
Store, New Glasgow, Que. 20-5

TEN POUNDS GINGHAM REMNANTS, \$3.00;  
five pounds gingham patches, \$1.50. A. McCreary,  
Chatham, Ont. 17-7

## RHEUMATISM—KIDNEY TROUBLE

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HAVE BEEN RE-  
lieved of rheumatism, sciatica, kidney trouble,  
lame back, through the use of Victory Rheumatic  
and Kidney Remedy. This medicine has no equal.  
Write or send \$1.20 to H. Ritchie, 302 Notre Dame  
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IF YOU REQUIRE SANITARY RUBBER  
goods, write for catalogue and price list. Safe and  
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IF IT IS MADE OF RUBBER WE HAVE IT.  
Will send by return mail. Postage paid. Broad-  
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have it. Write us. Universal Specialty Co., Dept.  
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LEARN DANCING, \$5.00. PROF. SCOTT,  
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STOVE REPAIRS FOR ALL CANADIAN AND  
American ranges and heaters. Green's Greater  
Stove Co., 551 Main St., Winnipeg, Man. 18-24

## MISCELLANEOUS

## STUMP PULLERS

THE FAMOUS EASTHOPE  
GASOLINE STUMP PULLER

Make land clearing a pleasure; cost only 50  
cents a day to run. Write for information.  
Easthope Bros., 1747 Georgia St. W., Vancouver,  
B.C.

## TAXIDERMISTRY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 290 EDMON-  
ton St., Winnipeg. Specimens mounted true to  
life. All work guaranteed. 10-5

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME  
East, Winnipeg. Birds, heads, rugs mounted.  
Lowest prices in West.

JACK CHARLSON, TAXIDERMIST,  
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GUARANTEED TOBACCO—REGALIA BRAND,  
postpaid five pounds or less, Rouge or Havana,  
Connecticut, \$2.65. In Spread Leaf, \$2.90; Hauborg  
or Rouge-Queens, \$3.40; Queens or Parfum d'Alie,  
\$3.65. In Spread Leaf, \$3.90; Valgo Brand, \$2.00.  
Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 11

## TRAPPING SUPPLIES

SNARE WOLVES, FOX, LYNX WITH PATENT  
auto-lock, invisible, rust-proof, gnaw-proof,  
swivelled snares. Sample, \$1.00; one dozen, \$4.00,  
prepaid. Snare and trappers' hand book, \$1.00,  
free with order of one dozen. Circular on request.  
Dealers, agents write Bill Hoffman, Harrowby,  
Man. 21-5

KILL WOLVES, COYOTES—MICKELSON'S  
Coyote Capsules. Quick death. Great results.  
Thirty capsules, \$1.50; one hundred, \$4.00. Extra  
strength for timber wolves, thirty capsules, \$2.00;  
one hundred, \$5.00. Lura Oil Decoy, 50 cents  
ounce. Postpaid. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd.,  
141 Smith St., Winnipeg. 21-4

TRAPPERS!—DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME AND  
money. Use my baits and methods. Will make  
you an expert trapper. Write for my latest fur  
price list. S. Roberts, 531 G. Manning Avenue,  
Toronto.

## TYPEWRITERS

SEND FOR BARGAIN LIST OF GUARANTEED  
rebuilt Royals, Underwoods, Remingtons, etc., and  
particulars of our free offer. Royal Typewriter  
Agency, corner Portage and Main, Winnipeg. 11

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS WITH GUARANTEE  
Write for illustrated price list. Cleaning and  
repairing promptly done. Modern Office Ap-  
pliances Ltd., 250 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 17-12

## VERMIN EXTERMINATORS

ROACH POWDER, \$2.50 LARGE TIN; BUG  
killer, \$2.50 per gallon. Chas. Reiss & Co., 360  
Banning St., Winnipeg. 19-5

## WATCHES AND REPAIRS

PLAXTON'S LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R.  
watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy  
guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return.  
12-12

## XMAS TREES

XMAS TREES SPECIAL—3 FT., \$1.00; 4 FT.,  
\$1.25; 5 FT., \$1.50; charges prepaid; 6-7 ft., \$1.35;  
8-9 ft., \$1.65; 10-11 ft., \$3.50; f.o.b. Canora, Sask.  
Wimer and Sons, Canora, Sask. 22-2

## BEEF HIDES

Hide Prices Higher  
Now than for Last  
Six Years

The Hide Market is very strong. We  
are interested and solicit shipments,  
large or small, and assure you HIGH-  
EST PRICES. Ship to us whatever  
Beef Hides you may have on hand.

We are also able to pay you more  
money for your catch of RAW FURS.

Write us for Shipping  
Tags and Price Lists.

American Hide and Fur  
Co. Ltd.

Dealers and Exporters of:

Raw Furs, Hides, Seneca Root,  
Wool, Horsehair, etc.

157-159 Rupert Avenue, Winnipeg

## Live and Dressed Poultry Wanted

Turkeys and Geese	Highest Market Price
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over	20-22c
Chickens, underweight	16-18c
Hens, 6 lbs. and over	20c
Hens, 4 to 6 lbs.	16-18c
Ducks	13-15c
Dressed Poultry	4c above prices quoted
All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue	
ROYAL PRODUCE CO.	
97 Atkins St	Winnipeg

## Planning Kitchen Cabinets

Continued from Page 25

The upper part of the cabinet should be at least 12 inches above the lower section so that the doors can be opened without disturbing the utensils on the working surface. It is a mistake, though to make the space between the two sections as much as 18 inches, as it raises the shelves rather high for easy access. On my cabinet there is only one set of doors, but if you prefer a double set they can easily be arranged. The division should be made at six feet from the floor or thereabouts if you are of average height, because that is as far as you can reach comfortably without a stool. The most efficient cabinets are shallow, not deep, the measurement depending upon the size of your containers. Wide shelves permit things to be put in two or three deep, and much time is wasted in hunting for what is wanted. There should only be enough room to accommodate one row of containers so that you can put your hand on the needed article immediately. My shelves are nine inches deep, but even less would be better if your containers will fit in. The spacing of shelves is a most important item. Leave it to a man and he'll set them 12 inches apart, but do it yourself and you'll save a lot of room which can be used for more shelves. Measure the height of your cans and leave just enough room for removing them easily. One of the best features of my own cabinet is a narrow shelf 3 1/2 inches wide, especially made for the small things that ordinarily get lost behind the large ones. On this shelf I keep essences, spices, seasonings, junket tablets, jelly powders and other tiny packages.

## Feeding World Record Hens

The British Columbia egg-laying contest for 1925-26 resulted in some startling performances, which are described in the latest report of the Agassiz Experimental Farm. There were 460 birds in the contest and they laid 106,226 eggs during the year, or an average of 231 eggs per bird—a world's record. Several other world's records were made, both for pen production and by individual birds. One pen of 10 hens laid 2,946 eggs or an average of 294 eggs per bird. A white leghorn hen laid 352 eggs in 364 days, and a barred rock hen laid 326 eggs averaging 28 ounces per dozen, thus scoring 409 points, also a world's record. Thirty-six birds laid over 300 eggs each.

It will be interesting to poultry raisers to know what was fed to the hens during this most successful contest. Scratch grains, consisting of equal parts by weight of cracked corn, whole wheat and oats, were fed twice daily, morning and evening, at the rate of from 12 to 14 pounds per 100 birds or from 4 to 6 pounds in the morning and 8 pounds in the evening. Dry mash was kept in a self-feeding hopper before the birds at all times. It consisted of a mixture by weight of bran 100 parts, shorts 100, crushed oats 100, cornmeal 100, beef scrap 75, oil-cake meal 15, and charcoal 10. Grit and oyster shell were also available at all times in a small divided hopper. Green feed was provided in the form of kale, mangels or cut clover at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds daily per birds. Skim-milk was given daily at from 3 to 4 pounds per 10 birds, and water was before the birds almost constantly. When mangels were used 25 pounds of alfalfa leaves and blossoms were added

## Hog Market Settles Down

Commenting on the high and very erratic state of the hog market all summer, the United Livestock Growers, in a very able survey recently published, have the following to say in regard to probable price trends within the next few months.

In the first place there will be, during the fall months, an increased supply of western hogs, taking all markets off the domestic basis and demanding an extra outlet either in Great Britain or in the United States. Which of those markets will supply the outlet it is impossible to say. Hog marketings in the United States have been showing some slight increase but they are far below

the peak of a few years ago. The corn crop this year will undoubtedly be smaller than last year, although there is still uncertainty as to the outcome as it is very late and may yet suffer severely from frost. Hog production is undoubtedly on the increase in the United States. As it approaches the peak of the movement, and it is impossible to say how soon the peak will be reached, the United States is likely to have all the hogs that can be used in that country, with a surplus for export and leaving little room for shipments from Canada. High prices for cattle and for beef must be taken as an influence generally favorable to hog prices. For the consumer, pork is now a cheaper food than beef, and in the United States a very much cheaper food.

In Great Britain bacon prices recently have been low, due to very large supply of hog products coming in from many European countries, and the fact that unemployment has not yet ceased tends to hold down the demand. Increased prosperity in Great Britain would increase the demand for meat. Increased prosperity on the continent of Europe would tend to keep hog products there instead of being shipped to England. Higher grain prices in Europe would have a strengthening influence on meat prices.

Although prices on markets in the United States are now the major influence in our markets, the situation might change very quickly. If Chicago hog prices drop slightly under increased production, and British bacon prices improve to a reasonable extent, the overseas market would again become the predominating influence.

The hog producer is engaged in a business of world-wide ramifications, and remote conditions over which he has no control play their part in the stress of economic forces which fix the price of his product. World conditions seem to point to reasonably good prices for meat products, and experience has proved that Canada can carry on the production of bacon type hogs to better advantage and more economically than can other parts of the world.

## Hunting Coyotes With Hounds

When freeze-up comes and brings the fall work to a close there are a great number of men in the West whose thoughts naturally turn to hunting, and what better sport is there to be had than watching a pair, or trio of good fast hounds run down a coyote.

Some people take a saddle horse and let the hounds run loose, but it's a poor idea. The dogs often break off their toe nails running after jack rabbits, or run into every bush they come to after bush rabbits and tire themselves out, and often lose several coyotes that way. A large box on a democrat or on an old Ford car is a dandy rig before the snow comes, and after that a stout box on the front bob of a sleigh is good. A small door that opens quickly is needed; there must be no fumbling around. When Mr. Coyote gets going, a few seconds lost may mean a lost coyote or a long hard chase. I always tie my dogs behind the rig for a mile or so, so they can empty their bowels and limber up, then put them in the box and when I sight a coyote I just go along easily and try to get between the coyote and the bush or bad places. I sometimes get within 60 or 100 yards, then the dogs are on him before he gets started.

There are many breeds of hounds used and most of them are good, and while some hunters insist on having extra large dogs 32 to 34 inches at the shoulders, weighing from 85 to 100 pounds, I think the medium size dog is about as good, about 30 inches high and weighing about 70 pounds. They are better when the snow is deep, they don't break through so much. Don't use young dogs without having a good older dog with them. A dog must have lots of grit to stand the severe slashing he often gets from the coyote's teeth, and it often takes weeks for a gash to heal up. Even though pellets are worth from \$10 to \$16 as they are now, a man needs real good gritty dogs to make hunting pay, and a pair of good hounds are worth more than a dozen poor ones. — Tom Stennett, Whitkow, Sask.



# Gleaned from Hither and Yon

## More Buffalo Steaks

This month 1,000 buffalo will be slaughtered at Wainright Park. This is the first year since 1925 when less than 2,000 have been sent to the block. Previous slaughtering and the large numbers sent to Wood Buffalo Park have reduced their numbers so that the forage is sufficient and 1,000 is all that it will be necessary to dispose of. As in previous years tenders are being called for. In 1926 the packing firm of Pat Burns and Company was the successful tenderer.

The buffalo coat and the buffalo robe are again becoming common. Winnipeg policemen are now supplied with this distinctive and effective protection against the rigors of a Manitoba winter. The retail price is around \$150, and for lasting quality and warmth they are hard to beat. They will become still more common when the Wood Buffalo herd starts supplying the market. It is said that the buffalo transported there are increasing rapidly. Last summer it was even reported that they had spread out and were beginning to bother some of the Fort Vermilion farmers. Twenty years ago the buffalo seemed on the verge of extinction. It now appears that we are going to soon have all we want of them.

## Place Names

How did the towns, villages and even cities of the plains get their names? Why is a great and growing city, proud of its history and sure of its future, called Moose Jaw, while the name Belle Plaine is borne by a little hamlet only 17 miles away? Such names as Indian Head and Medicine Hat must sound strange indeed for important centres to ears that have not become accustomed to them.

Probably these names, if rendered in the Indian language, would be euphonious. One of Canada's choicest heritages is her Indian names. Take such words as Canada, Niagara, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Minniti, Moosimin, Ontario, Manitoba, and scores of others of Indian origin; could more beautiful names be imagined? But no matter how incongruous a name sounds, it is difficult to get it changed. Rat Portage was changed to Kenora, but such cases are very rare indeed. When the question of changing the name of a town or city is put to a popular vote it is almost invariably defeated decisively.

## "Qu'Appelle?"

And speaking of place names, did you ever hear the Indian legend that gave its name to the Qu'Appelle river and valley? Hopkins Moorhouse recounts it in Deep Furrows: "... how, long ago, a young Indian chieftain was paddling his canoe through these waters on his way to win a bride, when suddenly above 'the night wind's melancholy song' he heard a voice calling him through the twilight. 'Qu'Appelle? Qu'Appelle?', he answered in French, 'Who calls?' But only his own voice came back in echoes while the gloom of night deepened and a wan moon rose silently behind the distant hill. Then when he reached the Indian encampment it was only to see the death fires lighted on the shore, to hear the wail of women and to learn that just before her lips had closed forever, his beloved had called for him—just at the moon-rise. Thus ever since, the Indians claimed, strange spirit voices spoke through the lone valley at every rising of the moon."

## Raney's Successor

The resignation of Hon. W. E. Raney, house leader of the Progressives in the Ontario legislature, left the seat of Prince Edward vacant. H. S. Colliver, Mr. Raney's Conservative opponent in the general election of 1926, has secured an acclamation in filling the vacancy. He was defeated by Mr. Raney in the last election by 49 votes in a straight two-candidate fight. The prohibitionists held a convention prior to nomination day, but decided not to put up a candidate, on the ground, as they stated, that if they gave the Ferguson govern-

ment enough rope it would hang itself. In the election of 1923, Mr. Colliver won the seat by a majority of 19 over Nelson Parliament, speaker of the house during the Drury regime. In 1914, Mr. Parliament won it by a majority of nine in a three cornered fight, and in 1919, when he ran as a Liberal with Progressive support, by a majority of 945. In normal political times it would appear that small majorities are the rule in Prince Edward.

## The Passing of the Russel

The passing of the old Queen's Hotel, with its famous Red Parlor, is being followed by the demolition of an even more famous hostelry, the Russel House of Ottawa. In its time the Russel House was a centre of political activity that surpassed anything that the Queens ever knew. There the men whose names live in Canadian history were regularly seen. In the rotunda, with its transparent dome bearing the coats-of-arms of all the provinces in stained glass, they conferred with each other, and with those seeking public favors. With the building of the Chateau Laurier, the Russel House went into eclipse and for some time it has stood vacant. Now it is to be torn down. Some day, perhaps, the Chateau, where now at any hour of the day you will recognize the faces of men who are guiding the Canadian ship of state, will in its turn give way to some place bigger and more modern and what is now about the last word in comfort, expensiveness and massive grandeur will seem cheap and shabby and out-of-date to those who foregather at Ottawa. Heigh-ho! Whither are we withering.

## The Township of Tiny

The Township of Tiny has been getting itself into the news columns lately over some litigations with respect to school matters. Just where the township of Tiny is, a good many who have seen it mentioned do not know. It is in the Northern part of Simcoe County, Ontario, up Midland way. Still fewer know how it got its name. When Lord Elgin was governor of Canada, away back about the middle of last century, that part of Simcoe was surveyed and opened to settlement. Townships were laid out and had to be named. Three of these, Tiny, Tay and Floss, lying side by side, were named after Lady Elgin's lapdogs. Whether any other townships in Old Ontario can trace their nomenclature to such coddled origins or not would be an interesting study for the historian. A large number of them were named by nabobs of the old colonial days after "their sisters and their cousins and their aunts."

## Sir John A's Home

Some years ago Laurier House was secured and presented to the Liberal party as a permanent Ottawa residence for Liberal leaders. Now a move is under way for the Conservatives to purchase Earnscliffe, Sir John A. Macdonald's Ottawa home, as a permanent residence for Conservative leaders. One difficulty encountered is the unwillingness of the present owner, Dr. Charles A. E. Harriss, to sell it. The traditions of both the old parties seem to centre more and more around the personalities of these two great political chieftains.

## Evolution

The doctrine of evolution is operating as a disruptive force these days. A controversy is raging in the Church of England over a sermon by the Bishop of Birmingham on the subject, and the Baptist Church in Canada has split in two over it. Herbert Spencer defined evolution thus: "Evolution is an integration of matter accompanied by a concomitant dissipation of motion in which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity and in which the absorbed motion undergoes a parallel transformation."

No wonder the theologians are disturbed over a thing like that.

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Sea Herring, per lb. 10 1/2c  
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Finest Pickerel, per lb. 10c  
Mulletts, per lb. 4 1/2c  
Soles and Brills, per lb. 10 1/2c  
Black Cod, per lb. 15c  
Fine B.C. Pink Salmon, per lb. 12c  
Tulibeas, per lb. 7c  
Smoked Goldeyes, carton, 10 lbs. \$2.25  
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Young Chickens, over 5 lbs.	20-21c	25-26c	Old Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	16-17c	21-22c
Young Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.	19-20c	23-24c	Old Turkeys	15-16c	23c
Young Chickens, under 4 lbs.	17-18c	20-21c	Ducks	14c	18c
Old Hens, over 6 lbs.	20c	25c	Geese	11c	15c

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Young Chickens, over 5 lbs.	20c	25c	Old Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	15-16c	20-21c
Young Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.	18-19c	22-23c	Old Turkeys	15c	22c
Young Chickens, under 4 lbs.	16-17c	19-20c	Ducks	14c	18c
Old Hens, over 6 lbs.	20c	25c	Geese	11c	15c

PROFIT to the full extent of what you produce by shipping to

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Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.	18c	22c
Chickens, 3 to 4 lbs.	16c	20c
Hens, 5 to 6 lbs.	17-18c	20-22c
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	15c	20c
Hens, under 4 lbs.	11c	15c
Roosters	9c	12c
Turkeys, 11 lbs. and over	24c	30c
Turkeys, 9 to 11 lbs.	21c	27-28c
Geese	12c	16-17c
Ducks, 4 1/2 lbs. and over	15c	18c

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Hens, 5 to 6 lbs.	18c
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	15-16c
Geese, in good condition	13c
Ducks, in good condition	14c
Turkeys, Old Hens, over 9 lbs.	17c
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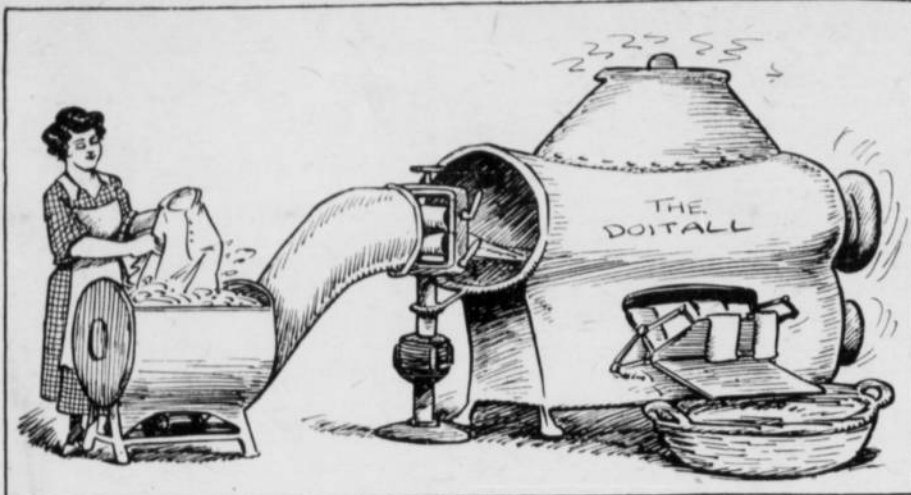
## How She Got Rid of Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, F129 Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely out out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

## Healed His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely healed me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 121A Marcellus Avenue, Manassquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.



Knowitall's Doitall Washing Machine Does it All

Pursuing his lofty purpose of lightening the toil of the farmer's wife, Mr. C. L. Knowitall took five minutes off last week in order to perfect the washing machine. By this great step forward the clothes are washed, blued, dried, patched, darned, mangled, folded and sorted, all in one operation. The mysterious processes by which all this is accomplished are not yet disclosed, but will be as soon as the pending patents are issued. But this is not important. The important thing is that all the housewife has to do is to throw the soiled clothes into the hopper at one end and then walk around to the other, where the finished product is waiting to be laid away in the bureau drawer. The balance of Monday forenoon can then be spent restfully in reading the last instalment of the Boss of the Circle V.

## SCREENINGS

He heard the toot, but tried to scoot  
And beat the choo-choo to it;  
The poor galoot now twangs a lute—  
Take heed and don't you do it.

Uncle (to his little niece): "I'll give you a nickel for a kiss."

Niece: "No, thank you, I can make more money taking castor oil."

Optimist: "When is the best time to marry?"

Pessimist: "If you are young, not yet; if you are old, never."

Benny (having difficulty in teaching little sister to whistle): "Aw, just make a hole in your face and push."

Teacher: "Willie, what is your greatest ambition?"

Willie: "To wash mother's ears."

He: "Your little brother saw me kiss you. What can I give him to keep him from telling?"

She: "He generally gets a dollar."

Dad: "What is that child howling for?"

Mother: "He wants his own way."

Dad: "Well, if it's his, why not let him have it?"

"Nothing the matter with you, my man," said the doctor, "your pulse is as steady as clockwork."

"But, doctor, you've got your fingers on my wrist watch!"

He—"I always kiss the stamps on your letters, because I know that your lips have touched them."

She—"Oh, dear! and to think that I dampen them on Fido's nose."

The sergeant rebuked the private angrily: "Jenkins, why haven't you shaved this morning?"

"Why, ain't I shaved?" the private exclaimed, apparently greatly surprised.

"No, you ain't," the sergeant snapped. "And I want to know the reason why."

"Well, now, I guess it must be this way," Jenkins suggested. "There was a dozen of us usin' the same bit of lookin' glass, an' I swan I must have shaved somebody else."

Ham: "Last night I went home and got San Francisco on a one-tube set."

Ham and: "That's nothing. I went home last night and got Greece on my vest."

When a man says he runs things at his house, he usually means the lawn mower or the washing machine.

Isaacs, a tailor, found that he had among his surplus stock half a dozen thirty-shilling suits, which he had been unable to sell, so he asked the advice of his friend Solomons.

"I'll tell you vat to do," said Solomons. "Put the six thirty-shilling suits in a parcel, enclose an invoice for five suits at forty shillings, and send them to old McTavish down the road. He'll think you've made a mistake and buy them right away."

The next day Solomons asked his friend how the dodge had worked.

"You've ruined me!" moaned Isaacs. "I sent the six suits and the invoice for five, just as you told me."

"And vat happened?"

"McTavish sent back five suits and said he hadn't ordered them!"—Butterfat.

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## Piles Can Be Cured Without Surgery

An instructive book has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted rectal specialist of Excelsior Springs, Mo. This book tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the use of knife, scissors, "hot" iron, electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The method has been a success for twenty-six years and in more than nine thousand cases. The book is sent postpaid free to persons afflicted with piles or other rectal troubles who clip this item and mail it with name and address to Dr. McCleary, 553 St. Louis Ave., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Life's Darkest Moment.—Slim—"When do you do your hardest work?" Fat—"Before breakfast, always." Slim—"What do you do?" Fat—"Try to get outa bed."

"I've got just the horse for you," said a liveryman to a farmer who was a prospective customer. "He's five years old, sound as a bell, and goes ten miles without stopping."

The farmer shook his head. "Nod for me," he said, "nod for me. I lif eight miles from town out, and mit dot horse I haf to valk back two miles."

The professor was asked to give his definition of woman. After clearing his throat he began in his leisurely way: "Woman is, generally speaking—"

"Stop right there, professor," interrupted a lowbrow. "If you talked a thousand years you'd never get any nearer to it than that."

The motor-bus was proceeding in a rather jerky manner when a young woman passenger enquired:

"What's wrong with the car?" "The engine misses," replied the driver.

The young woman smiled. "How did you know I was married?" she asked.

Jack, seven, and Charlie, eleven, were watching their mother skim a pitcher of milk. After several minutes, the older boy said: "Mother, why is it that the cream comes to the top of the milk?"

Without giving his mother a chance to answer, Jack exclaimed: "Because, don't you know, if the cream would stay at the bottom, people couldn't skim it off!"

"Hey, any of you fellers lose a wrench?"

"Yea, me."

"What's your name?"

"Mike Connors."

"You ain't the guy. This wrench belongs to Pat Pending. His name's on it."

A small boy had just been vaccinated, and the doctor prepared to bandage the sore arm when the youngster said, "Put it on the other arm, doctor."

"Why, no," said the physician, "I want to put the bandage on your sore arm so the boys at school won't bite you on it."

"Then put it on the other arm, please. You don't know the fellows at our school."

Peddler: "Is the lady of the house in?"

Mr. Newlywed: "Yes, but there isn't a thing in the wide world we want."

"All right, sir. I'll call again when the honeymoon is over."

Diner: "Waiter, is this chicken soup?"

Waiter: "Yes, sir."

"Well, I can't find any chicken in it."

"Well, really, sir you wouldn't expect to find a horse in a horseradish, would you?"